

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTs.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged.

Per line..... Rs. 0 4
Minimum charge..... 1 0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India; patronised by Princes and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

MAHABLESWAR and PANCHGANI by Motor Cars from Poona First Class Fast, comfortable and reliable cars at competitive prices. MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 352

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—Having recently purchased stamp collections for over thirty thousand rupees we are prepared to deal in them. Inquiries solicited. Itaro stamps stock. We buy, sell or exchange.

LEOPOLD & Co., Philatelists, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. 1144

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. **MARCKS and Co., Ltd.,** Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

WANTED—CANNASSERS for new financial Paper. Liberal commission offered. Apply **WILLIAM LEONARD & Co.,** 5, Convent House Street, Calcutta. 1668

WANTED experienced TEACHER for School, Thana, to teach Infant and First Classes. Salary Rs. 40 to Rs. 50. Apply immediately. **PRINCIPAL, A. Da Silva** School Dandar. 1151

WANTED head BOOK-BINDER, one who understands all sorts of Book-Binding including guiding—Steady Christian preferred. Salary Rupees 60-00 per mensem. Apply with testimonials to **THE MANAGER** UNION PRESS, Ltd., Karachi. 1712

WANTED a Children's NURSE in the Mutussil. Must be young, active and fond of Children. Any Nationality. With photo; apply stating age, previous experience and terms etc., to Box No. 312, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1720

WANTED—BHUSA and GRASS in large quantity for Dholpur State before 10th March.—Apply by wire giving quantity and lowest rates delivered at **DHOLPUR STATION.** JUDICIAL SECRETARY. 1149

WANTED two POLICE INSPECTORS on Rs. 100 and Rs. 75 per month each with Rs. 30 allowance. Only persons having ten to fifteen years' experience of executive and detective police work need apply before the end of February with testimonials to Police Superintendent, Bhavnagar.

V. R. JOSHI, Supdt. of Police, Bhavnagar. 1136

WANTED—For the Bishop Cotton High School, Nagpur, a trained or qualified TEACHER for Standard VI. on Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 125 by annual increments of Rs. 5 with furnished quarters suitable for a bachelor. Candidate must be young and Church of England and should give particulars as to age and qualifications.—Apply to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY.

A VACANCY occurs for a temporary Assistant Electrical Engineer. Salary up to Rs. 600/- according to qualifications. Applications to be submitted to the undersigned with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, and a statement of experience.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT, Ridge Road, Bombay. 1656

WANTED—A GRADUATE or an UNDER-GRADUATE for the POST of an ASSISTANT MASTER in the Municipal Commercial School, Sholapur. Those having passed examination of London Chamber of Commerce need only apply to the undersigned with testimonials before 15th March, 1914. Pay according to qualifications.

Municipal Office, Sholapur, 25th February, 1914. 17

T. J. PETIT, Chief Officer, Sholapur Municipality. 2821

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy
Advertising
Agriculture
Analytical Chemistry
Applied Art
Business Training
Engineering in all branches
Salesmanship
Poultry Farming
Mining
Dairy Farming

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR

International Correspondence Schools
Dept. AES.

11, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED:

WANTED by an experienced English lady-teacher pupils for oil-painting, English, Music, and singing. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 24, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1655

WANTED a LADY COMPANION or a teacher for three hours to an Indian lady at Bombay. Apply to Box No. 305, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1677

WANTED—A Junior Permanent Way Inspector (European) for service on the Uganda Railway, British East Africa. Three years' experience. Salary Rs. 250 rising to Rs. 400, on approved service. Free quarters. Applications with copies of testimonials to **AGENTS IN INDIA, UGANDA RAILWAY, KARACHI.**

WANTED—An experienced Draftsman for Railway under construction. Must be thoroughly acquainted with Railway work (drawings). Salary for really good man Rs. 80 p.m.

Appointment is temporary for about 2 years.

Apply before the 15th March 1914, to—

A. L. STUART WILLIAM,

Executive Engineer,
Kistna Bridge Division,
Gudwal via Raichur. 1154

FOR SALE.

BEDFORD MOTOR CAR FOR SALE.—Two seater 1913 model. Empress type especially built body, 15-15 H. P. Landed new October last. Perfect running order. Price Rs. 4,000.

For particulars apply **Lieut. Colonel H. WICKERS,** Kamptee, C.P. 1154

FOR SALE.—Close to the Station Virar, B. B. and C. I. Ry., a solid new BUNGALOW and CHAWL. Further particulars from **J. R. DANDEKAR,** Bassein, Dt. Thana. 1153

FOR SALE.—Price bred Irish Terrier pups whelped Jan. 19th. Sire big winner. Dam beautifully bred handsome bitch. Price Rs. 35 to 50.—Particulars and pedigree from **Major BRUCE,** Pioneers, Jhansi. 1152

FOR SALE two pedigree wire-haired TERRIERS, male and female. Male recently won first prize in puppy class, Bombay. Price Rs. 75 each or near offers. Apply **MRS. BOYD,** 32 Fort. 1150

EARLY OPENING. For the SALE commencing TO-DAY our doors will open at 9 a.m. sharp—

ASQUITH & LOED LTD.,

Men's Outfitters,
Opp. Clock Tower. 1710

FOR SALE.—Hammerless Double Barrel 470 H. V. RIFLE by Rigby in leg of mutton case.

Excellent condition. Price Rs. 600.

MAJOR COBB,

Ahmednagar. 1158

FOR SALE CHEAP—OWNER GOING HOME.—B. W. M., aged, strong and steady trapper. High English-made Trap, dark green lines red, rubber tyres. Harness in good condition. The Turnout Rs. 500; offers. Apply **Carr. GOVER,** Cheshires, Jubbalpore. 1152

FOR SALE—OWNER GOING HOME.—GOBBE, B. A. G. 9 years, 1 P. A. C., very fast and handy class polo pony, has won Gymkhana races. Price Rs. 1,500.

HALLA, B. A. G. 9 years, 1 P. A. C., very fast and handy polo pony. Likely to race. Price Rs. 1,200.

Owner played both at Poona Tournaments 1913, and rides nearly 12 stone. Believed absolutely sound, open to view, examination. Apply **Major M. ANDERSON,** 33rd Cavalry, Aurangabad. 1153

FOR SALE—Books.—The Historians History of the World, cloth 25 vols. in teak book-shelf in good condition. Rs. 125

Punjab-Dictionary Rs. 10

Kalid-Afghani 3

Pashto Idiomatc Sentences 3

Guide to Punjab 2

Pashto Grammar; Trump 5

Veterinary Aide-memoire, Ryves 2

Tennyson's Poetical Works 2

Legends and Lyrics, Procter 2

Apply to **Brig. Genl. E. H. RODWELL,** C.B., Secunderabad, Deccan. 1157

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS.—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,

35, Meadows Street, Bombay. 1508

MADAME SEMLOH.—Apollo Buildings has latest styles in Millinery and etc. Prices to suit all. Ladies' Hats cleaned and renovated. 1597

300 Rook Rifle by Wilkinson, nearly new in case Rs. 60.

Ladies' Saddle 22 inch seat, in excellent order, Rs. 50.

Apply Capt. **PAYNTER, R. H. A.,** Lucknow. 1150

TO BE LET.

MOTOR ON HIRE.—On hire a NAPIER four cylinder landaulette good as New. Apply to Box No. 516, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1143

MOTOR ON HIRE.—A five seater English Motor Car landaulette can be had on hire from 10-30 a.m. S.T. to 4-30. Apply to Box No. 514 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1141

TO BE LET.

TO LET A FLAT on Club Road suitable for a large or two small families requiring 2 bed rooms each, and desirous of using a common drawing and dining room separate kitchen bath and W.C. stabling for two horses and carriages always occupied by a European quiet and cool. No house agents employed. Apply to Box No. 515, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1142

TO BE LET:—A nice small House, in two parts Lower Colaba, Gun carriage Street, newly painted airy, well-ventilated, open on all sides, most suitable for Christian families, RENT Rs. 22-25.

Apply **HARDA & CO.,**

House and Estate Agents,

59, Esplanade Road, Fort. Tel. No. 1744. 1513

TO LET—A few FLATS in Grant Building and Kamal Mansions, Arthur Bander, Colaba, one of the few coolest and healthiest places in Bombay. Very few buildings in Bombay can boast of commanding such a magnificent view of the harbour and the locality as Kamal Mansion does. Kamal Mansions are fitted with electric installation, modern sanitary, spacious kitchen, etc. Flats are most spacious and airy. A most comfortable place for Europeans but also very suitable for Parsi families living in European style. Inspection solicited. Every consideration shown, and no agreement for fixed period demanded. Rent very moderate. Grant Buildings Rs. 45 to Rs. 75; Kamal Mansions Rs. 60 to Rs. 90 exclusive of electric charges. Apply **MANAGER P. B. SIRCAR,** 3rd Entrance, Top floor, Kamal Mansion 1497

NOTICES.

TENDERS required immediately for the supply of corrugated Iron Sheets, 27 inches wide, Gauge 22, for the following quantities:—

3,200 Sheets 7 feet long.

2,700 " 8 " "

1,500 " 10 " "

State lowest price separately for each lot and date of delivery at Jamneshwar Bunder, Colaba.

WE do not bind ourselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

RALLI BROTHERS,

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have REMOVED our OFFICE, to the top floor of Cook's Buildings from the 1st instant.

L. & F. BARRACLOUGH & Co.

NOTICE F REMOVAL

FROM 1st MARCH 1914, our offices will be REMOVED TO ALICE BUILDINGS, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

QUEEN & SAKBY,

Insurance Counsel.

Bombay, 25th February, 1914. 1684

THE SALVATION ARMY KING EDWARD INDUSTRIAL HOME.

WE CAN undertake the REMOVAL of Furniture and Goods of any description on the shortest notice.

For terms apply to **THE MANAGER,**

The King Edward Industrial Home, Clare Road, Byculla.

PUNJAB AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

THREE POSTS for Chemical Research Assistants on Rs. 70-75-140 P. M., with free quarters or house allowance with short fall vacant. Applications are invited; candidates must be the Graduates of an Indian University with distinction in chemistry or possess an equivalent training and applications accompanied by testimonials should be submitted to the Principal, Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur.

J. H. BARNES, Principal, Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur. 1715

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF PORTLAND CEMENT DURING THE YEAR 1914-1915.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 4th March, 1914, for the supply of 24,000 barrels of PORTLAND CEMENT delivered at the Company's General Stores, Parel, at the rate of 2,000 barrels per month commencing 1st April, 1914.

2. The Cement to be in accordance with British Standard Specification and Tenders should state the brand quoted for.

3. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of Cement tendered for with a maximum of Rs. 1,000 without which no Tender will be considered.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB, General Storekeeper.

Parel, Bombay, 6th February, 1914. 1498

THE HINDUSTAN TEA & FISHERY LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act).

Capital—Rs. 2,00,000.

DIVIDED into 20,000 shares of Rs. 10 each payable in five instalments at an interval of two months.

DIRECTORS:—The Hon'ble Mr. Ramani Mohan Das, Tea Planter and Zemindar, Karimnagar, Babu Kanti Nath Das, Late Superintendent, Bilaspur and Channighat Tea Gardens, Director, All India Tea and Trading Co. Babu Debendra Nath Das Manager, Kalmangur Tea Estate.

GARDEN:—Started on about 4,000 acres of land between Lata and Langai stations on the A. B. Ry. Purchase of running tea concern in the Siltet District, yielding annual profits of Rs. 15,000 is also being arranged.

FISHERY:—Half a dozen big tanks near Itakola station on the A. B. Ry. arranged. Further tanks and bleeds are being taken up large number of shares are already subscribed. For shares and other particulars please apply to:—

THE NATIONAL TRADING SYNDICATE, Karimnagar, Siltet.

RELIABLE AND RESPECTABLE SHARE

SELLING AGENTS ARE WANTED ON

LIBERAL COMMISSION. 1512

NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Monday, the 2nd March 1914, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting the names of four members of the Standing Committee, appointed by the Corporation, who retire on the 1st April 1914. (b) Election of four members of the Standing Committee.

2. (a) Bombay Improvement Trust Letter—Intimating that the term of office of the Honourable Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Kt., C.I.E., as a member of the Board of Trustees expires on the 31st March 1914. (b) Election of a Trustee.

3. (a) Appointment of Municipal Auditors for the year 1914-15. (b) Notice of motion from Sir Bhadrachandra Krishna, Kt., seconded by Mr. Phiroze C. Mehta, K.C. for re-appointing Messrs. Bhadrachandra B. Desai and S. T. Thoresen as Auditors for 1914-15.

4. (a) Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting that five members be elected for the ensuing year to serve on the Board of Management of the Aswathi Lepers Asylum at Matunga. (b) Notice of Motion from Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhai M. Ginnay, for re-appointing the Hon'ble Sir Phiroze C. Mehta, Sir Bhadrachandra Krishna, Kt., the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Lt.-Col. M. A. T. Collyer and the Hon'ble Dr. D. A. D. Monte to be Members of the Board.

5. Schools Committee's Letters—Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's Proceedings.

6. Letter from Mr. James MacDonald—Resigning his seat on the Corporation.

7. Notice of Motion from the Honourable Sir Phiroze C. Mehta, K.C.I.E., seconded by Mr. Phiroze C. Mehta, K.C.I.E., for expressing regret at the death of Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy.

8. Letter from Mr. Choonilal Jivandas Dalal, on behalf of Mrs. J. V. Bhaisett—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution on the death of Mr. Jagmohanadas Vandravadnas Bhaisett.

9. Letter from Mr. Duncan Fraser—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution on the death of his brother the late Mr. Donald Fraser.

10. Letter from the Secretary, National Anti-Vaccination League—Inviting attention, in connection with the excessive mortality amongst children, to the harm alleged to be done by vaccination.

11. Letter from Mr. S. S. Perry—Complaining of the nuisance caused by a work shop in Sussex Road.

12. Letter from Shri Mahant Sewadasi Charandasi—Regarding the ownership of a well in the compound of the Kabir Mandir near the reclaimed Gilder Tank.

13. Letter from Ghabra Ganoo Nakhwa and others—Complaining of insufficient supply of water at Koliwada, Sewree.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—14. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 2,250 to supplement the grant for the upkeep of motors.

15. Recommending approval to the acquisition of land in Mint Road for the proposed up-to-date Fire Station for the Fort.

16. Recommending that in reply to his letter, suggesting that public baths be erected opposite the Charni Road Over-bridge and the Church Gate Station, Mr. Maneckji Fakirji Gotla be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

17. Recommending that in reply to 'his letter, regarding a well at premises No. 2, 2nd Dhobi Talao Street, Messrs. Bicknell, Morayji, Rother & Co., Solicitors, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

18. Selecting, subject to Corporation's control, certain Banks for depositing surplus moneys.

19-20. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, certain Budget transfers.

21. Recommending an additional grant of Rs. 30,000 to supplement the grant for repairs and maintenance of roads and foot-paths.

22. Recommending sanction to an advance for expenditure in respect of General Stock to the extent of Rs. 6,80,000.

23. Recommending a grant of Rs. 165 to meet certain charges pertaining to the leave and acting arrangements of the Schools Committee's Staff.

24. Recommending a grant of Rs. 125 to meet excess expenditure for the proposed hopper at Colaba.

25. Recommending a grant of Rs. 120 to meet the compassionate allowance due to the heirs of Sitaram Bapu Sarang, late peon in the Markets Department.

26. Recommending approval to the electric lighting installation work in the New Engine and Boiler Houses at Love Grove, being taken in hand, at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,323-8-0.

27. Recommending that the Commissioner be authorized to lay a 5" main in Champawady Cross Lane and sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 1,835 to meet the cost of the work.

28. Recommending that in reply to her letter, regarding a well at premises No. 21, Maruti Street, Fort, Bai Soonabai, widow of Mr. Ratanji P. Pagdiwala, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

29. Recommending sanction to the payment of expenses amounting to Rs. 581-1-0 incurred by the Hydraulic Engineer while on deputation in England in connection with the work of the duplication of the Tansa Main, etc.

30. Confirming the bye-laws relative to Milch Cattle Stables.

31. Confirming the amended Municipal Pension etc. Regulations.

32. Regarding the proposed amendment of the Regulations for the nomination and election of additional members to the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

Letters from the Commissioner—33. Regarding the alleged high rate of mortality from Malarial Fever in Dongri.

34. Forwarding a statement showing the quantity of water brought into the City.

35. Requesting sanction to a site at the junction of Trimback Parashram Street and second Pathan Street being leased for providing a combined latrine and urinal.

36. Requesting approval to a portion of land occupied by the Breach Candy Swi-

NOTICES.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—(Contd.)

ming Bath being leased to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company for a transforming station.

65. Regarding alleged smoke nuisance from the Jamma Flour Mills near Anjirwadi.

66. Forwarding statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the City.

67. Forwarding a statement of loans raised by Government and the local public bodies during the last 10 years.

68. Requesting sanction to a Fire-alarm being erected at Matunga.

69. Forwarding for orders the Tramway Company's letter regarding standing accommodation on tram cars.

70. Forwarding a report regarding the improvement of awkward corners at the junction of certain roads.

71. Regarding the question of leasing a plot of the land required by the Western India Turf Club for the extension of the Race Course.

72. Forwarding a return of unwholesome food stuff destroyed by the Market Department.

73. Requesting orders in respect of the proposed roads included in the scheme for the development of Mahim District.

74. Reporting the payment to the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, of travelling and other expenses amounting to Rs. 117-14-0 incurred by him while in England in connection with certain drainage matters.

75. Requesting approval to certain 48" pipes being removed from Powai to Ghatkoper

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED a good TYPIST on the temporary Establishment of the Undersecretary of the Public Office, for a long time. Satisfactory references as to conduct and character required. Apply at once to A. B. DE SOUZA, Executive Engineer, Sholapur District. Executive Engineer's Office Sholapur, 27th February, 1914. 1716

THE INDIAN TEA & COMMERCE, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act.) CAPITAL Rs. 2,00,000. (Two lacs) divided into 40,000 Shares of Rs. 5 each, payable at once with share application with an admission fee of Re. 1. Board of Directors—Tea Garden Managers, all tried experts in the management of vast and successful tea estates yielding high percentage of dividends annually ranging from 24 to 100 P. C. Negotiations for opening a tea garden with 4,000 acres of suitable lands and for purchasing a big working concern are nearing completion. Demand for shares being very considerable, the Directors intend to recommend to the share holders to raise the capital to Rs. 10,00,000 (ten lacs) and to invest the amount expected to be subscribed very soon, in five big estates if not more.

For particulars apply to— Messrs. SINHA & DAS, Managing Agents, Karimnagar A. B. Ry. (Sylhet). 183

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE water will be supplied to various districts of the City at the hours mentioned below from 1st March, 1914:—

Locality Ordinary Pressure Extra Pressure Hours. Hours.

A. WARD. 1. Colaba } 6-30 to 10-0 a.m. } 7-12-0
2. Fort } & 3-30 to 7-0 p.m. } p. m.
B. & C. WARD. 1. Mandvi }
2. Chuekda }
3. Umerkhandi }
4. Dongri }
5. Market } 7-0 to 9-0 a.m. & 5-0 to 7-0 a.m.
6. Dhoobitalao }
7. Fanevady }
8. Bhuleswar }
9. Kharatalao }
10. Kumbharwada }
D. WARD. 1. Khetwady }
2. Girgaum }
3. Choupati }
4. Walkeshwar }
5. Mahalaxmi }
E. WARD. 1. Mazagaon }
2. Tarwady }
3. Ist Nagpada }
4. Kamathipura } 7-0 to 9-0 a.m. & 5-0 to 7-0 a.m.
5. Tardoo }
6. Bycul } 4-30 to 7-30 p.m.
7. Nagpada }
8. Kalachowki }
F. WARD. 1. Sewri South } 5-0 to 9-0 a.m. & 7-30 to 10 p.m.
2. Sewri North } 4-30 to 7-30 p.m.
3. Sion }
4. Pare }
G. WARD. 1. Mahim }
2. Worli }
By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

H. J. T. SMITH, M.I.C.E.M.E. Hydraulic Engineer. Water Engineer's Office, Bombay, 28th February, 1914. 1723

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY. TIME TABLE. Daily Express between Bombay, Dilli, Ferozepore Lahore, Rawalpindi and Peshawar. Also an additional Fast Passenger train between Bombay and Dilli.

Down. Stations. Up. Stations. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.

H. M. 21. 0 Dep: Bombay (Colaba) Arr: 8.30
20.37 Arr: Dilli Dep: 8.45
20.20 Dep: Dilli Arr: 9.00
5.48 Arr: Bhatinda Dep: 23.43
7.21 Arr: Ferozepore Cantt. Dep: 22.9
8.56 Arr: Lahore Cantt. West Dep: 23.32
11.17 Arr: Wazirabad Dep: 17.50
13.30 Arr: Shikot (change at Wazirabad) Dep: 15.51
12.49 Arr: Jhelum Dep: 16.13
13.50 Arr: Rawalpindi Dep: 15.32
10.10 Arr: Newshera Dep: 9.47
20.13 Arr: Peshawar Cantt. Dep: 8.48

A 1st and 2nd class carriage runs through on this train between Bombay and Amulba via Saharanpur to the following timings:—

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20.13 Arr: Peshawar Cantt. Dep: 8.48

Daily Mail and Fast Passenger trains between Bombay and Kathiawar via Viranganam.

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8.56 Arr: Lahore Cantt. West Dep: 23.32
11.17 Arr: Wazirabad Dep: 17.50
13.30 Arr: Shikot (change at Wazirabad) Dep: 15.51
12.49 Arr: Jhelum Dep: 16.13
13.50 Arr: Rawalpindi Dep: 15.32
10.10 Arr: Newshera Dep: 9.47
20.13 Arr: Peshawar Cantt. Dep: 8.48

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JAMNADAS PRANJIVANDAS has agreed to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of sale, gift, trust, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed after the expiration of the said period, without regard to any such claim which will thereafter be considered as waived and void.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY. All that piece or parcel of land formerly of the Pension and Tax tenure and since redeemed from payment of all pension and tax (together with the message tenement or bungalow with outhouses standing thereon) situate at Walkeshwar Road, at foot of the Malabar Hill without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 136 square yards or thereabouts and formerly bearing Collector's old No. 156, New No. 62/151, old survey No. 17 and new survey No. 318/7288 and bounded on the east by the property of Linozha Sobai, on the west by the property of Mankorebai wife of Babubhai Savaiachand on the north by the property of Jaffer Suleman and on the south by the said Walkeshwar Road and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D. Ward No. 2404 (9A) and Street No. 319A.

Dated this 28th day of February, 1914. TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co., Purchaser's Attorney.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ISMAIL MAHOMED DHOOLAKIA late of Bombay Ghoghari Mahomedan inhabitant widower bricklayer by occupation deceased. JIVIBAI daughter of the said ISMAIL MAHOMED DHOOLAKIA of Bombay Ghoghari Mahomedan inhabitant Spinster residing at house No. 38-40, Ghoghari Mohalla without the Fort of Bombay. ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir HASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-first day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Fourteen and in the fourth year of our reign. (Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI, Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI. The 21st day of February, 1914. Messrs. NANU HORMUSJEE & Co., Petitioner's Attorney.

AMUSEMENTS.

"SAY WHEN!"

The New REVUE at the EXCELSIOR

at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Another Huge Success. Everything Typical and Local. Have you seen the grand March Past of the Bombay Irregulars, marshalled in Revue order by Field-Marshal McGrath? Or George Mafie in classical Maud Allen dancing? Or the Gathering of the Clans in the Bombay Ragtime Restaurant?

No! Then you must! The verdict of Bombay is that this in the Finest Farical Production Bombay has seen since the days of the Ark. Specially written by Mr. Tom Melbourne and Mr. James McGrath with the assistance of Bernard Shaw, Lionel Monckton, and Harry Lauder.

Film Programme: 1. The Topical Cartoons 2. Labour Troubles in S. A. 3. Phatke Gazette 4. Iron Industry 5. Mr. Arling's Mistake

REVUE at Both Performances 6-30 and 10 p.m. Booking at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ltd.

Triple Attraction. AT THE OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

TURBINO TRIO The Renowned Acrobatic Party in their full Splendour. Also

MACPHERSON The Amazing Mono-wheel Cyclist. Fifty Rupees Prize To any one of the Audience Performing one of the Feats.

Our New Star Films "DECEPTION" and "JUST SHOW FOLK"

Prices Double Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 and 4. Matinee Every Sat. and Sunday with prizes:— 5-15 to 6-45 and 7 to 8-30: 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S.T.) Sandhurst Road, Telephone No. 1266.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE, MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1914.

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AMUSEMENTS.

EDWARDES THEATRE

KALBADEVI ROAD DIRECTION OF ... B. L. WICKINS TO-NIGHT 6-30 and 10 TO-NIGHT

For a Short Season Only The Greatest Invention of the Age "KINETOPHONE"

MOVING PICTURES THAT SING AND TALK Musical Comedies. Operas and Plays Like Life. Sound and Motion Combined, Perfect Synchronism.

Remember this wonderful Show will only be seen and heard in Bombay at the EDWARDES THEATRE for a few days only. PRICE: Rs. 2, 1, As. 8 and 4. BOOKING AT THEATRE.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA. Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271. A GREAT HISTORICAL PICTURE PRODUCTION. 4,000 Feet. 4,000 Feet.

FAMOUS BATTLES OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. Showing the most famous and important battles fought by the Great Conqueror, a century ago. The longest production of its kind that has yet been screened.

GAUMONT GRAPHIC ... (Topical.) JAPANESE BUTTERFLY ... (Coloured.) THE TRAMP & THE BEAR ... (Comic.) 3 Shows of 1 1/2 Hours. 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15, Saturday and Sunday—11-15 to 12-30. Prize Show—Saturday and Sunday 5-30 to 6-45. Films or sale or hire.

The House of Merriment LA SCALA 6-30 To-Night 10 NO REVUE But a "Bill" that surpasses any Revue. THE WEATHERLYS In a Novel Musical Act. THREE SISTERS SIAM Clever youngsters in a Cowboy Sketch CHAS. E. WEATHERLY AND A PIANO. THREE LE CLERCS Ragtime Singers and Lightning Dancers. PAYLLIS and MAY BELLE SPARKES Last week of the Pretty Soprano Full complement of Exclusive Pictures Including LABOUR TROUBLE IN S. AFRICA. NO ADVANCE IN OUR PRICES.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE. CHARLES HOWITT & A. PHILLIPS Co. Present for the first time in Bombay the following plays, from St. James, Wyndhams, Criterion Theatres, London. OPENING NIGHT. Thursday, March 5th. "NOBODY'S DAUGHTER" The play throbs with human interest; it is brilliantly written and exceptionally powerful. Friday, March 6. "DON" The piece sparkles with an abundance of bright humour, and an exquisite vein of satire is a prevailing feature. Saturday March 7. "THOSE TERRIBLE TWINS" A laugh, A scream, A yell. Monday March, 9th. "DIANA DOBSON" The brilliant London Success. Tuesday, March, 10th. "BELLA DONNA" Sir George Alexander's Latest London Triumph. Wednesday, March 11th. "WHY SMITH LEFT HOME" The funniest play ever written. PRICES OF ADMISSION. Orchestra Rs. 4. Stalls Rs. 3. Dress Circle Rs. 2. Balcony Re. 1. and Gallery As. 8. PLAN AT ROSE & CO. 10% discount will be allowed on a set of 6 tickets for the risédéve aay spifs

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITIONS. TOWN HALL. DAILY 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S. T.). From 26th February to 12th March, (Including Sunday). 1676

The Indian Succession Act FOR STUDENTS and PRACTITIONERS BY P. L. PARUCK, B.A., LL.M., Attorney-at-Law, High Court, Bombay. The only book of its kind for students going in for the LL. B. and other examinations in law. All subjects clearly and lucidly explained with copious illustrations at the end of each subject. All the recent cases on the subject decided between 1900 and 1913 by the High Courts of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad, and by the Privy Council including important Chancery cases cited and incorporated. WITH AN APPENDIX. containing the full text of the Indian Succession Act, the Hindu Wills Act, the Parsi Intestate Succession Act, etc., etc. Price, Rs. 5. Ramchandra Govind & Son, Booksellers, Ka lbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

OPINIONS. "Bombay Law Report."—"The Indian Succession Act is one of the Acts which, as to certain important portions thereof, is very difficult for beginners to understand. We have to congratulate Mr. Paruck upon his commentary on the Succession Act which we feel no doubt will be very useful to students and also to practitioners. The arrangement is a very happy one, and the only one suited for a clear exposition of the subject. The leading cases are given in full form of illustrations, and the point of distinction between the Succession Act and the Hindu Wills Act have all been noted in their appropriate places. We do not know of any work on the subject better suited to the requirements of students and young practitioners."

STANDARD BAROMETER READING. The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers. The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 30 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time on the 28th February, was 30.154 inches. For temperature corrections, applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.03 inch, for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid to temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .010 inch, for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

The O. S. K. Steamer Java Maru left Singapore for Moji on the 27th instant, and Curzon Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 27th instant. The N. Y. K. Steamer Karachi Maru, (Homeward bound) arrived at Hongkong on the 25th instant. S. S. Jinsan Maru left Hongkong for Singapore and Bombay Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 28th instant. S. S. Trafford Hall—The Ellerman Line S. S. Trafford Hall outward bound sailed from Port Said and is due to arrive in Bombay on the 9th proximo.

GAZDAR & Co., Sole Agents for the HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co., 36 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort BOMBAY. Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 1.

The weather continues to be unsettled in hills of extreme north where some light precipitation occurred. Thunderstorms have given showers in the central parts of the country, Chota-Nagpur and South Bengal.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Burdwan one inch; Ranchi and Jubbulpore, three quarters; Sutana one; Chanda and Peshawar a half; Parachinar, three quarters.

Forecast:—Precipitation along western Himalaya decrease of rainfall in central parts of the country and north-east India.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday the 28th February 1914 giving data for the preceding 24 hours. The Punjab.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the extreme north but in defect at Delhi and Simla.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature has risen and is now in slight excess at night in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Karachi reports 0.11" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in Sind but in defect in Rajputana. Minimum temperature has risen and is now in excess at Jacobabad and Jampur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded in Central India West and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect in Kathiawar; night temperature has risen and is now nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen and is generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Night temperature has risen slightly.

Madras, Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Hyderabad and clear or lightly clouded in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—A depression is entering Tupon Sind; skies have become moderately clouded in north-west India and lightning has been reported from the country. Conditions are unsettled in the central parts of the country also and light to moderate cloud has appeared in that region as well as in the United Provinces.

Some showers may occur in the Punjab Rajputana and Sind. A few showers are possible in the central parts of the country.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN

at 8 a.m. on SATURDAY, the

28th of February 1914.

STATIONS	Temp. Shade.	Temp. 24 hours.	Humidity.	Bar. at 8 a.m.	Bar. at 24 hours.	Bar. at 24 hours.	Bar. at 24 hours.
PERSIAN-AREA—							
Bombay	84.254.8	87	10.12	0.57			
Calcutta	80.892.1	58	4.56	1.32			
Delhi	81.849.4	63	?	?			
PUNJAB—							
Mullai	79.655.2	64	1.39	0.27			
Rawalpindi	71.947.8	89	8.49	2.33			
Lahore	76.151.2	79	8.13	0.63			
Sirsa	89.318.8	47	1.42	0.09			
Amritsar	79.753.1	71	1.62	2.97			

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 27	
Consols 2½ %	76½ plus 1
Exchange on London at Paris Feb. 25	25.21unchgd
Rentes 3 %	87½unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London	20.43½ plus 1
Bar Silver Spot	269.16unchgd
Bar silver 2 months hence	267.16unchgd
Closing Tote of silver — Firm	
Rupce Paper 3½ %	64½ — 1
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate)	27.32unchgd
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 %	
3½ % Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)	90 plus 1
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st.	20.16 — 1
Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	23.8 — 1
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3½unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77.94
Interest day to day loans	1½ — 1
7 day market loans	2unchgd

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

LONDON, Feb. 27	
Silver to Bombay	£190,000
Gold Bar to Bombay	£150,000
Gold Coin to Bombay	£10,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27	
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	25,000
Exports to Great Britain	13,000
to Continent	29,000
Futures at New York March	12.24 plus 5
Futures at New York May	11.90 — 2
Advanced early on notices promptly stopped and advanced later owing to Commission house liquidation.	
Spot Cotton at New York	13.05 plus 5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton — steady	
Futures at New Orleans March	12.55 plus 8
Futures at New Orleans May	12.53 — 1
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½ plus 1
Demand Bills	4.85½ — 1
Silver Commercial Bars	57½unchgd

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27	
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
Imports	7,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot — moderate big-steady.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures quiet	
Tone of Manchester Market holders unwilling to accept lower prices	
Mid Americans	7.08 plus 3
Egyptian G.F.F.	9.15unchgd
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	12.25 plus 5
March	11.92unchgd
New York Official noon call	12.27 plus 8
May	11.89 — 3
New Orleans 10 a.m.	12.51 plus 4
May	12.53 — 1

CLOSING PRICES.

Months	
F.M.	6.68 — 2
M.A.	6.68 — 2
A.M.	6.63 — 3
M.J.	6.62 — 3
J.J.	6.57 — 3
A.S.	6.52 — 3
S.O.	6.43 — 1
O.N.	6.22 — 1
N.D.	6.18 — 1

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27	
Tone 'Dhories' and 'Shirtings' steady quiet	
"Cloths"	Quiet firm.
West American 54's	11½
"Egyptian 80's	12
Tone 'Yarns'	steady
West Egyptian 32's	10
Twist 32's W.T.C.	91
"32's B.	91
"36's W.T.C.	10
"36's B.	10½
"42's	11
"American 60's	15½
"Egyptian 60's	16½
"80's	20½

Grey Shirtings 39" by 37½-38 yards 16 by 12—8lbs. Red Heading	7.5
Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs.	8
White Nanksoos 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	2.8½
White M's 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	2½
White Shirtings 32-33" by 42 yards Lie Cloth Gunis's 36" G. 20 cif	12.9
40's Bannermills Twist	11
Geo. Mayal's Yarns	11
F.G.F. Tinnivelly cif Liverpool	57.8
Buyers or Sellers	sellee
Months	Mar-Apr
Water Twist American 30's	10½
"40's	11½
"40's	11
"50's	12½
"60's	14½
"Egyptian 50's	16½
"60's	17½

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

LONDON, Feb. 27	
Total Actual Export	15,000
Forwarded	87,000
Imports	69,000
Stock	1,149,000
Stock of Cotton in London	4,780
Cocoona Fair Red cif London	427.32
Ginned cif London	429.32
Western good cif London	3½
Bales	
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports 143,000	
Exports to Great Britain	95,000
to France and Continent 138,000	
to Japan	6,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

WHEAT.	
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F.	37½ — 1
May-June; London Buyers	
F.S.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F.	
no quotation firm	
South American Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers.	
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. sellers Feb. March; firm	35½ plus 1
South Australian no sellers.	
Victorian no sellers	
New South Wales no sellers	

SEEDS.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship no sellers	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms March-April; Dunkirk sellers unchanged	55
Rapeseed, Brown 416lbs. ex-Ship March-April-May Dunkirk sellers unchanged	48½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship quiet but steady	
May-June; Dunkirk done quiet	50½ plus 1
Linseed Calcutta April-May June London done firmer	49.6 plus 1
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) March-April Hamburg done quiet	44½ plus 1
Bombay Cottonseed March-April Hull done and Buyers firmer	50 0 0 plus 3d

METALS.	
Standard Copper G.M.B.	504½ plus 1
Copper Braziers unchanged	579
Yellow Metal unchanged	274
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary Size 4 % F.O.B. Antwerp unchanged	4 11 3
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool unchanged	11 5 0
Basic Steel Bars, Belgian C.I.F. India unchanged	5 3 9

FREIGHT.	
Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged	9.9
German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers April-August; unchanged	12.8½
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India sellers April unchanged	11.10½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Mar. unchanged	9.2½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May 9.4½(2) — 2½d	
Steady with a fair biz.	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers May-June; quiet at previous quotations unchanged	13.3
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta March; value	11.3½ plus 2½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay March; value firm	11.3 plus 3d
Raw Java Nos 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec; value unchanged	10.9½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec; value unchanged	10.11½
Dec.; value unchanged	11.9½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec; value unchanged	11.9½
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec; value no bus ness unchanged	11.11½

RUBBER.	
Para Rubber Feb. March; sellers quiet but steady unchanged	3½

THE MONEY MARKET.	
LONDON, Feb. 28	
Consols 2½ %	76 — 1
Exchange on London at Paris Feb. 25	25.21unchgd
Rentes 3 %	87½unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London	20.44 plus 1
Bar Silver Spot	267.58 plus 1
Bar silver 2 months hence	266.91 plus 1
Closing Tote of silver—China buying.	
Rupce Paper 3½ %	64½unchgd
Exchange on India 30d-st. (Bank buying Rate)	27.32unchgd
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 %	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	90½ plus 1
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st.	27.16 — 1
Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	23unchgd
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3unchgd
" " " " " " " "	6 — 1
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77.94
Interest day to day loans	1½ plus 1
7 day market loans	2½ plus 1
Freight of coal, Cardiff 10 plus 3d value	

NEW YORK, Feb. 28	
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	20,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
to Continent	31,000
Futures at New York March	12.21 — 3
Futures at New York May	11.85 — 5
Advanced early on favorable cables and declined later owing to weakness of new Orleans market.	
Spot Cotton at New York	13.05unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton—Quiet	
Futures at New Orleans March	12.50 — 5
Futures at New Orleans May	12.48 — 5
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½ — 1
Demand Bills	4.85½unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars	57½ plus 1

AMERICAN MARKETS.	
NEW YORK, Feb. 28	
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	20,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
to Continent	31,000
Futures at New York March	12.21 — 3
Futures at New York May	11.85 — 5
Advanced early on favorable cables and declined later owing to weakness of new Orleans market.	
Spot Cotton at New York	13.05unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton—Quiet	
Futures at New Orleans March	12.50 — 5
Futures at New Orleans May	12.48 — 5
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½ — 1
Demand Bills	4.85½unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars	57½ plus 1

LIVERPOOL COTTON.	
LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28	
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	300
Imports	12,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot—Limited demand steady.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures—Steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market—	
Mid. Americans	7.07 — 1d
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.10 — 5d

CLOSING PRICES.	
Months	
F.M.	6.69 plus 1
M.A.	6.71 — 3
A.M.	6.65 — 2
M.J.	6.65 — 2
J.J.	6.60 — 3
A.S.	6.58 — 3
S.O.	6.48 — 3
O.N.	6.25 — 3

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.	
Bales	
Total in Sight	12,540,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	458,000
East India	277,000
American	4,240,000
Other	185,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

WHEAT.	
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F.	37½ — 1
May-June; London Buyers	
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F.	
no quotation quiet	
South American Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers.	
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. sellers Feb. March; quiet	35½ — 1
South Australian no sellers.	
Victorian no sellers	
New South Wales no sellers	

SEEDS.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship no sellers	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms March-April; Dunkirk sellers unchanged	55
Rapeseed, Brown 416lbs. ex-Ship March-April-May Dunkirk sellers unchanged	48½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship quiet but steady	
May-June; Dunkirk done quiet	50½ plus 1
Linseed Calcutta April-May June London done firmer	49.6 plus 1
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) March-April Hamburg done quiet	44½ plus 1
Bombay Cottonseed March-April Hull done and Buyers firmer	50 0 0 plus 3d

METALS.	
Standard Copper G.M.B.	504½ plus 1
Copper Braziers unchanged	579
Yellow Metal unchanged	274
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary Size 4 % F.O.B. Antwerp unchanged	4 11 3
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool unchanged	11 5 0
Basic Steel Bars, Belgian C.I.F. India unchanged	5 3 9

FREIGHT.	
Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged	9.9
German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers April-August; unchanged	12.8½
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India sellers April unchanged	11.10½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Mar. 9.3 plus 1	
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May 9.4½	
Steady like doing	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers May-June; very quiet unchanged	13.3
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta March; value unchanged	11.3½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay March; value firm	11.3 plus 3d
Raw Java Nos 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec; value unchanged	10.9½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec; value unchanged	10.11½
Dec.; value unchanged	11.9½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec; value unchanged	11.9½
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec; value no bus ness unchanged	11.11½

RUBBER.	
Para Rubber March-April; sellers steady unchanged	3½

THE MONEY MARKET.	
LONDON, Feb. 28	
Consols 2½ %	76 — 1
Exchange on London at Paris Feb. 25	25.21unchgd
Rentes 3 %	87½unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London	20.44 plus 1
Bar Silver Spot	267.58 plus 1
Bar silver 2 months hence	266.91 plus 1
Closing Tote of silver—China buying.	
Rupce Paper 3½ %	64½unchgd
Exchange on India 30d-st. (Bank buying Rate)	27.32unchgd
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 %	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	90½ plus 1
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st.	27.16 — 1
Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	23unchgd
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3unchgd
" " " " " " " "	6 — 1
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77.94
Interest day to day loans	1½ plus 1
7 day market loans	2½ plus 1
Freight of coal, Cardiff 10 plus 3d value	

NEW YORK, Feb. 28	
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	20,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
to Continent	31,000
Futures at New York March	12.21 — 3
Futures at New York May	11.85 — 5
Advanced early on favorable cables and declined later owing to weakness of new Orleans market.	
Spot Cotton at New York	13.05unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton—Quiet	
Futures at New Orleans March	12.50 — 5
Futures at New Orleans May	12.48 — 5
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½ — 1
Demand Bills	4.85½unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars	57½ plus 1

AMERICAN MARKETS.	
NEW YORK, Feb. 28	
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	20,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
to Continent	31,000
Futures at New York March	12.21 — 3
Futures at New York May	11.85 — 5
Advanced early on favorable cables and declined later owing to weakness of new Orleans market.	
Spot Cotton at New York	13.05unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton—Quiet	
Futures at New Orleans March	12.50 — 5
Futures at New Orleans May	12.48 — 5
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½ — 1
Demand Bills	4.85½unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars	57½ plus 1

LIVERPOOL COTTON.	
LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28	
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	300
Imports	12,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot—Limited demand steady.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures—Steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market—	
Mid. Americans	7.07 — 1d
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.10 — 5d

CLOSING PRICES.	
Months	
F.M.	6.69 plus 1
M.A.	6.71 — 3
A.M.	6.65 — 2
M.J.	6.65 — 2
J.J.	6.60 — 3
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LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.	
Bales	
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American	4,240,000
Other	185,000

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION ORDINARY.

Shares were placed at Rs. 20½ x d. Madras Bank Shares were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,465. Badham Pile were placed at Rs. 95 in a lot. Gujarat Railway Shares were in request at Rs. 110.

COTTON.

The American Markets closed irregular, March futures being 5 points higher in New York and 8 points higher in New Orleans, while May futures were 2 and 1 points lower respectively. The advance in the March position was due to notices being promptly stopped. A private message received to-day, states that there will be a squeeze for March contracts. Another private cable says that weather is unfavourable for planting in the Atlantic States. The following extracts from a Home paper, received by this mail, is decidedly American.

A VIEW ON COTTON.

Mr. Michael Thomas, of Texas, known to cotton men the world over as the "perpetual bull," predicts that the years 1914 and 1915 will be the most prosperous the United States has ever enjoyed. He predicts an enormous consumption of cotton, and says that the Balkan war having ended, the people there will stop buying powder and buy cotton. Other nations which were preparing for a protracted war due to the Balkan troubles will do likewise. He advises everyone to get in the "bull band wagon."

The Local Market opened easier at Rs. 281 for good Broach March, and Rs. 227 for fine Khamsan Akola March, and three bing little enquiry, and more desire to sell, the rate for good Broach dropped to Rs. 280 during the early part of the day. Business has been moderate and the tone of the Market at the close is quiet.

The following are the closing rates in the bazaar:—Good Broach, Rs. 279 1/2 March. Fine Broach, 281 1/2 March. Fine Khamsan Akola, 226 March. Fine Khandesh, 206 March. F. G. Khandesh 197 1/8 March. Fine M. G. Bengal 200 March. Fully Good Bengal, 188.

LIVERPOOL OPENING PRICES.	
Opening Tote	Steady.
Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	12,000

THE PRESS ACT.

AN APPEAL TO THE
BRITISH PUBLIC.IMMEDIATE ALTERA-
TION DEMANDED.

NOTABLE SIGNATURES.

The following appeal, has been issued to the British Public:—

The news which is continually arriving from India of the confiscation of newspapers and printing presses affords evidence of a serious state of things which is not receiving the attention it requires in this country. While recognising that all proper steps must be taken to deal with incitements to violence and disorder, it seems clear to us that the provisions of the Indian Press Act, of 1910, are being used on a scale and in directions which were not contemplated when that Act was passed. The publication of criticism of the action of local authorities, and even the expression of sympathy with the misfortunes of such Moslem States as Turkey, Persia, Tripoli, and Morocco, have been made the excuse for the most drastic repression.

It is stated that since the introduction of the Press Act, there have been twenty-eight cases dealt with, of which twenty-two represent Moslem organs, and in twenty-one instances newspapers have ceased to exist, either because the presses have been confiscated or because the good conduct security demanded has been too onerous. In the other cases, the securities demanded have been paid sometimes by public subscription. More than a dozen forfeitures, either of money or of presses, have occurred during the last few months.

The Press Act authorises action without judicial proceedings, and, should an appeal against the orders of the Executive be lodged, we have the authority of the Chief Justice of Bengal for saying that "his powers are of the narrowest," that even if an illegality has been committed he has not the power to rectify it, that his "ability to pronounce on the wisdom of the executive order is withheld," and that any chance of redress is "almost hopeless." These opinions are extracted from his judgment in the case of the confiscation of the pamphlet, "Come Over Into Macedonia and Help Us," and in the same judgment it is definitely stated that the Press Act is being used for purposes for which it was never intended; that its drastic penalties are inflicted upon men of position and repute; that conviction under it implies no stain upon the character of the accused; and that its operation "would certainly extend to writings that may even command approval."

The sting of these judicial comments is intensified by the fact that, when the Press Bill was under the consideration of the Government of India, the Hon. Mr. Sinha, who was in charge of the Bill, speaking on behalf of that Government, emphatically declared that an appeal to the Civil Courts had been introduced into the Bill in order to afford an effective safeguard to the independence of the Press.

We wish further to draw attention to the fact that both the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League have passed strong resolutions calling for the repeal of this particular Act, though not, of course, of any measure under which incitements to violence may be dealt with, and that influential public meetings of protest have been held all over India.

We therefore make an earnest appeal to the public of this country, in whose name and by whose authority the Indian Press Act is administered, to demand such an immediate alteration of the law, whether by amendment or repeal, as will put an end to the abuses which have accompanied its operation.

EDWARD LINCOLN (Bishop)
COURTNEY OF PENWITH
DURCY ALLEN (M.P.)
W. C. ANDERSON (late
Chairman I. L. P.)
E. N. BENNETT (Professor)
E. N. BENNETT (ex-M.P.)
M. M. BROWNAGORE (K.
C.I.E., ex-M.P.)
WILFRED SCARLETT
HEPATIA BRADYDON BOW-
SEN
HERBERT BURROWS
W. F. BYLES (M.P.)
EDWARD CARPENTER
J. ESTLIN CARPENTER
D. PRINCE, Manchester
College, Oxford
H. G. HANCOCK (M.P.)
G. B. CLARK (ex-M.P.)
JOHN CLIFORD (D.D.)
J. R. CUNY (M.P.)
HENRY CUTTON (K.C.S.I.,
ex-M.P.)
H. E. A. COTTON (K.C.C.)
EDWARD DALGARNO
BAGWADIN DUBE
SOPHIA DULEEP SINGH
(Princess)
G. J. H. EVATT (Suzer-
Gohn, C.B.)
A. G. GARDNER ("Daily
News and Leader")
J. FREDK GREEN (Sec.
International Arbitra-
tion and Peace Society)
G. G. GREENWOOD (M.P.)
W. DODGINS HALL
H. B. HANNA (Colonel)
J. KIRK HARDE (M.P.)
FREDERIC HARRISON (D.
C.I.L.)
L. T. HOBHOUSE (Professor
University of London)
J. A. HOBSON
BERNARD HOUGHTON (L.
S. edit.)
HARRY JONES (Tally
Chronicle)
C. E. AUBREY
WILLIAM MARLEY K.C.L.E.
H. W. REYNOLDS
J. M. PARKER
ERNEST PACE ("Daily
News and Leader")
G. H. PERINS
HERBERT J. REYNOLDS
(C.S.I., L.C.S., retired)
V. H. RUTHERFORD (ex-
M.P.)
A. MACCALLUM SCOTT (M.
P.)
W. H. REED
H. B. SHAW
N. P. SINHA (Major, I.M.S.,
retired)
FRANCIS H. SKRINE (I.C.S.,
retired)
HERBERT STELL (Secular
Education League)
PHILIP SNOWDEN (M.P.)
S. H. SWINNY (President,
Positivist Society)
T. FISHER USWYN
JACK CORBET USWYN
A. J. WILSON ("Investors
Review")
SOMER WEBB
W. WEDDERBURN (Bart.,
ex-M.P.)
H. G. WELLS

THE TIBETAN FRONTIER.

JALAP PASS BLOCKED BY SNOW.

(Associated Press.)

KALIMPONG, Feb. 28.

The Jalap Pass leading from India into Tibet has been blocked by snow since the 17th instant. A convey of mules carrying rations for the Indian troops at Yatung and Gyantse is held up at Kibak. Fifteen miles from the Pass. The mails are being carried through with difficulty.

Mr. Byomkesh Chakravarti Barrister-at-Law, has been elected president of the next Bengal Provincial Conference, and Mr. Basul has been elected chairman of the Reception Committee. Nawab Sirajul Islam has withdrawn his acceptance of the chairmanship.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

PROPOSED HOUSING
ASSOCIATION.INTERESTING LECTURE BY MR.
TALMAKI.

As announced in these columns previously the first of the series of lectures, in connection with the housing problem, organised by the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, chairman of the provisional committee of the Co-operative Housing Association, was delivered by Rao Sahib S. S. Talmaki on Saturday afternoon in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaon, Mr. J. P. Orr presiding, before a fairly large gathering. The lecturer dwelt on the needs of a co-operative housing society more or less on the lines of Building Societies in England for mitigating the evils of usury of rent. Some little discussion followed and it was announced that a meeting of those interested in this subject will be held on Saturday next in the Improvement Trust's offices for the formation of a Housing Association.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that they must have seen in the announcement of the lecture some indications of the object with which the proposed series of lectures had been started. They had decided, as he had stated in his letter to the Corporation, to start this series of lectures with a view to find out what it was that people wanted and what could be provided for them. He might say that he was very much struck with the excellence of that paper and at his request Government had printed a very large number of copies of that paper and they would be available to all those who desired to have a copy. He also had a considerable number of copies of a plan of a congested area in Bombay prepared to give them accurate information as to how far there was congestion and whether it had been getting worse or better during the last thirty years. He saw that they had one of their most distinguished councillors of the Corporation, Mr. D. E. Wacha, present there and that, he thought, was a good sign and it showed that some of their leading men were thinking about the matter and that the subject was taken up by men who could lead their compatriots in the right line of thought.

MR TALMAKI'S LECTURE.

Mr. Talmaki then delivered his lecture in the course of which he spoke as follows:—

The Building Society movement commenced its career in England about the end of the 18th century, and in course of time made such rapid strides that the returns available for 1913 showed that at the end of that year it counted a membership of over half a million with assets totalling over 72 millions and an income of over 38 millions. If to these were added the figures of the several competing agencies in the same field, the result would appear to be marvellous indeed! In America the progress of these Societies has been phenomenal. In the Dominion of Canada their assets at the end of 1904 aggregated over 25 millions, with a membership of over quarter of a million, and in the United States their total assets about the same period were over 130 millions with a membership of over a million and a half. Thus the Building Society movement proved to be a powerful remedy against the usury of rent. It considerably improved the economic condition of the lower classes of people by transforming the rent-paying tenant into an owner of a house, and in many cases into even a rent-receiving landlord. For here the wasteful method of paying rent was done away with, and the rent itself was covered into part payment of the price of the house occupied. Before the advent of these Societies none could

hope to own a house unless he were able to save a sum sufficient to pay down its price, but after they began their operations all those who could save enough to pay the monthly instalments under the scheme were enabled to acquire a house if they chose. The Societies proved to be a potent factor in promoting thrift and providence and an effective means of advancing the social condition of the working classes.

It is evident that the Building Society method should be so recast as to meet all the difficulties and requirements. In the first place we have to bring its benefits within reach of the people of a strata much lower than that of persons at present counting among its membership in the European countries.

The movement may be said to have received a wider public recognition since 1905, for in that year was formed a central organising body under the name of Co-partnership Housing Council with the object of promoting the formation of such Societies and to assist them with advice and guidance. Two years later the movement received a greater impetus by the establishment of Business Federation known as Co-partnership Tenants Limited. It is a central body for concentrating experience and for acting as a unifying and protective power. It is composed of:—(1) A Financing Societies with funds; (2) An Accountancy Department which provides for professional audit of the accounts of the Societies and uniformity in account-keeping; (3) A Trading Department which secures economies in pooling orders ensuring the benefits of wholesale purchase of building materials; (4) An Architects and Surveyors Department which gives expert advice on land, estate development and building of houses, ensuring the most economic and approved methods; (5) A Welfare Department which advises on all matters concerning Educational and Social Welfare; and (6) A Publishing Department which does the Propaganda Work.

WORTH WHILE A TRIAL.

In conclusion, Mr. Talmaki said:—If

LORD AND LADY GLADSTONE.



Photo by Central News.

Bombay Chronicle Press.

A recent Photograph.

her of copies of a plan of a congested area in Bombay prepared to give them accurate information as to how far there was congestion and whether it had been getting worse or better during the last thirty years. He saw that they had one of their most distinguished councillors of the Corporation, Mr. D. E. Wacha, present there and that, he thought, was a good sign and it showed that some of their leading men were thinking about the matter and that the subject was taken up by men who could lead their compatriots in the right line of thought.

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THE CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

The Chairman, in next addressing the meeting, said that among the points that struck him in lecture was the basis of hope they might have here. In Bombay it was somewhat a hopeless case on account of the poverty of the tenants than those in England but the ray of hope was in the statement that the societies in England were started by a poorer class of tenants and that they got their force by co-operation. He had referred to the Bombay Builders' Syndicate, which had begun work in Gamdevi, but their catering was for a much richer class than the class the Tenants' Co-partnership Societies catered for and he did not think that it was beyond hope even if the poorer tenants combined and made capital, if they contented themselves with smaller buildings than those put up by the Bombay Builders' Syndicate.

Mr. David Thompson, who spoke next, dwelt on the increasing value of land. Hearty votes of thanks were accorded to the lecturer and the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

KARACHI AND AGRA.

THE "OUTLOOK" ON THE PRE-
SIDENTIAL ADDRESSES.

Under the title of "The East and the Empire," the "Outlook" of February 7 prints a remarkable appreciation of the presidential addresses delivered during Christmas week from the chairs of the Indian National Congress and the Moslem League.

The article opens with an expression of doubt whether "the leaders of printed opinion" in England are always right in thinking that the British public could not be got to take an interest in the acts and words of the leading personages of native race in the Indian Empire.

It seems a pity that distinguished Indian noblemen and gentlemen, who concentrate in themselves the respect and confidence of such vast masses of our Indian fellow-subjects, and whose policy is a great deal more important to the Empire than a great many of our local luminaries whom we could name, are nevertheless either entirely unknown, or possessed of the most shadowy existence, so far as the British public is concerned. Yet there are all sorts of French and German personages, totally indifferent to the usual tenor of our national life, about whom the Press on occasion contrives to create quite an orgie of popularity. If the biographies of distinguished Indians were better known in the Editor's room, it might be found that the great public also took an interest in their life and work. The ignorance with regard to individuals extends of course to societies and social movements. Although a hundred portents admonish us that the time is past when we could look upon India as if it were inhabited by sets of chessmen or counters, we are still supplied with miserably inadequate information upon men and events which may be shaping the future of the Empire.

INDIAN UNITY.

These excellent reflections are inspired by a consideration of the meetings of the two "representative assemblies," at Karachi and Agra respectively, and from the presence in each chair of a member of the Moslem community, the "Outlook" is convinced that "the sentiment of Indian unity is clearly on the march." It continues:—

When we read the addresses of these two Presidents, we find them dealing with the largest and gravest matters of Indian and Imperial interest; and it must be admitted that the utterances of such chosen leaders of the Indian community are well formed, judicious, statesmanlike, and full of that reasonable and sober loyalty to the British Crown which is the best guarantee both for the ability and the sincerity of the speaker.

So complete is the conquest achieved over this ultra-Tory weekly that it adds:—"We feel that we are in the presence of Indian gentlemen capable of appreciating the evils and the duties of public life, in a manner no way inferior, we can assure our readers, to very distinguished members and leaders of political parties in England, engaged in discussing the affairs of England."

The "Outlook" proceeds to notice that the President of the National Congress did not fail to quote Lord Lansdowne's declaration in 1899 on the subject of the ill-treatment of Indian settlers in the Transvaal by the Boer Government of the day. It is significantly painful (it says) to follow that quotation fourteen years afterwards and to be asked to repeat that declaration of the eminent Conservative leader that "among the many misdeeds of the South African Republic I do not know that any fills me with more indignation than its treatment of the Indian settlers."

Nawab Syed Mahomed produced a natural sensation among his audience when he asked, as Lord Lansdowne asked in 1899, "Is the Government of the Empire, so mighty and irresistible in India, with its population of three hundred millions, quite powerless to secure redress at the hands of a small State in South Africa?" It must certainly lead to drastic restrictions when we realise that a few hundred thousands of white settlers in South Africa should believe that they are able to inflict any indignity they please upon the members of a vast Empire of three hundred millions of Indians, including many millions of most warlike races, and that this vast Indian Empire appears to derive no power—rather the contrary—from its British Government to protect its own ill-treated people.

Another feature of the addresses which strikes the "Outlook" as "significant" is the suggestion for a large increase in the participation of Indians in the British Forces in India. We are gratified to see that it is received without alarm.

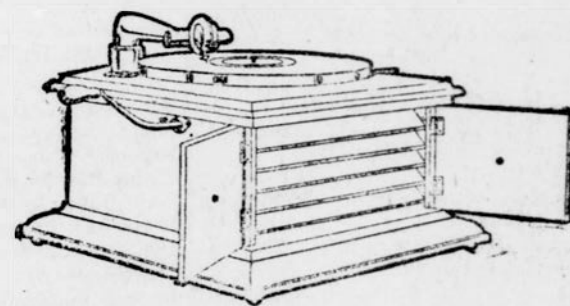
A demand to throw open the rank of British officer to military natives of India is in itself a remarkable illustration of the new developments of Indian thought and activity. It must be admitted that when England can see its way to calling on the immense reserves of military power now latent in so vast a population, something will have happened in Asia which must make even the most aggressive of European Powers take time for cautious meditation.

MOSLEM LOYALTY.

We are further told that the warmth of the declarations of loyalty expressed at the Moslem League meeting, especially as set forth in the Address of the President, Sir Ibrahim Rahimulla, are all the more weighty and remarkable in consequence of the reasons by which they were supported.

India, it was said, is entitled to look forward to greater and greater achievements of national development. India ought to be fully capable of self-government. But, it is an undoubted fact that the progress which has been already made in this direction is due to the guardianship and leadership of England. Without England there could have been none of the Indian progress which we see. It is the duty, accordingly, of every patriotic Indian, whether Hindu or Mussulman, to support that English supremacy and guidance which are indispensable to make a community, to do nothing to weaken it, but to endeavour to fit India for an ever-increasing share in the power and benefit of British rule.

These are described as "perfectly legitimate" ambitions. "When united with devotion to British rule, as necessary to India's safety and progress, they are a healthy and ennobling inspiration. The statesmen of England are bound to take notice of such a virile and promising development."

"His Master's Voice"
INSTRUMENTSHornless Model L.C.O.
In Oak Case 95/-Portable
Hornless Types

make it possible for you to enjoy the music you love best under the most ideal conditions—out in the open air.

It is a well-known fact that the open air allows of the fullest development and expansion of musical notes. With these instruments you can hear the voices of the world's greatest singers ringing out pure, magnificent and unrestrained; an elevating and refreshing experience of which no music-lover should deprive himself.

These instruments are designed to be easily carried—into the garden, or away on a motor trip or boating expedition; and with them goes the best of the world's music.

You owe it to yourself to hear any of these wonderful instruments. You'll be surprised at their perfection. Why not call to-day and let our dealer give you a free concert without any obligation on your part.

Instruments from Rs. 35/-



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Fevers and Feverish Colds.

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in reducing high temperatures to normal, gives to this great natural remedy an altogether priceless value in the treatment of all kinds of fevers and feverish colds.

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Kephaldol relieves the burning in the head, allays pain, soothes the nerves, and brings that sweet rest which means a speedy restoration of health. For Colds, Influenza, Catarrh, and similar complaints, Kephaldol is unequalled. A tablet or two of Kephaldol taken at the first indication of trouble will unfailingly arrest its development and restore health.

Kephaldol is widely used in medical practice. It leaves no after depression or bad effects on the heart or ears, as Quinine and all similar drugs do. It can be taken regularly without losing its effects.

Never be without Kephaldol. Its constant use guarantees your health.

Kephaldol may be obtained in two sizes, from all Chemists and Stores throughout India. In case of difficulty in procuring locally write to us, and a tube, large or small, will be sent at Rs. 2-4 or Re. 1, respectively, on receipt of a money order, or per V. P. P.

SATURDAY'S RACES.

CONSOLATION DAY.

SURPRISES OUT OF THE ICE-CHEST.

INCONSISTENT RUNNING.

A CASE FOR INVESTIGATION.

(From Our Racing Correspondent.)

In accordance with the prevailing custom, when a long racing season draws to a close, the programme for last Saturday was framed on consoling lines, so as to give some of the deserving unsuccessful competitors a chance of making a little towards the payment of the corn bill before the proceedings terminate. Theoretically the idea is an excellent one; reduced to practice, the principle is productive of a number of capable performers being kept in reserve in the "ice-chest" all through the season, to be trotted out at the psychological moment with a good deal of unknown congealed energy stored up and reasonably calculated to provide against any contingencies which the highly charged candidates may be called upon to encounter. This little idiosyncrasy is well-known amongst habitual racegoers, it is so to speak, generally accepted as "all in the running" on the concluding days of a meeting, and the hullabaloo and excitement amongst distracted punters in foraging about for the frozen tit-bit, provide humour and sensation sufficient to make these contests, reserved for the stable dogs, more exhilarating and enjoyable than any of the high-class Cup events, which are solemnly engaged in with so much pomp and outward ceremony.

BACK BAY CRASH.

Somehow or other, in the Varsova Plate, a handicap for maiden arabs, the "real good thing" leaked out, and whether Mr. A. Nanji's belated purchase at the eleventh hour had anything to do with it or not, the fact remains, the public got wind of it, and by the confident way the money was splashed on Back Bay, it looked the whole reclamation to a Poona biscuit, that this most recent debutant to racing honours would pull-off the event. Something, however, must have gone wrong with the works of the refrigerator, for, in spite of being most generously allotted about eleven pounds less than he was really entitled to in the handicap, Back Bay was never dangerous at any part of the race. It was left for Royalist, a most consistent and staunch supporter of the turf this Bombay season, to distinguish himself, having run pretty well last in six previous efforts, and in each case with the least amount of weight the handicapper could have afforded him. If plodding pertinacity of purpose to succeed against what must have appeared to be a well-nigh hopeless mission, deserves reward then Royalist is worthy of a full measure of praise in having accomplished a most unexpected achievement last Saturday.

SEAMAN'S ERRATIC RUNNING.

Seaman's easy victory in the Medina Plate was another staggering surprise. In the Salsette Plate over the same distance and with only 6 lbs. more on his back he ran nowhere, the race being won by Solar Star in 1 min. 40 1/5 secs. On Saturday, Seaman with 7st. 11b. jumps into the lead from the word "go," and galloping on easily a head of his field all the way, wins without being really extended in 1 min. 38 1/5 secs. This timing would have placed him at least 30 yards in front of Solar Star in the Salsette Plate. The amazing disparity in the two performances within an interval of 10 days demanded a full and searching investigation, and as the Stipendiary Officer has apparently failed to bring the matter to the notice of the Stewards, it can only be assumed that this gentleman can see nothing untoward about the running. But if he occasionally honours this paper by scanning the racing reports, he will perhaps oblige this time by seeing that the jockey who rode Seaman in the Salsette Plate is called upon forthwith for an explanation to account for the extraordinary discrepancy, which has been officially recorded by the time-keeper, and to explain at the same time how it was that a horse with Seaman's great turn-out-foot was unable to show up prominently in the Salsette Plate at any stage of the journey? Seaman's merits, and his prospective chance of winning a race during the present season were fully commented on some time ago in these columns, and as his accredited owner, Mr. Suleman A. Wahed is a gentleman who stands very high with the racing public as a sportsman of unimpeachable integrity, it is now incumbent on the Stewards to have an investigation into what on the face of it appears to be unaccountably inconsistent running.

A LUDICROUS DISPLAY.

In the first division of an Arab Dealers' Consolation Plate, Nainava was another horse that put up a ludicrous display. Applying the time-test again, we find Nainava with 9st. 7lbs. on his back cantering away

with the Melton Plate in 1 min. 23 secs. over six furlongs, leading by five or six lengths all the way. With 5lbs. more on his back last Saturday he was not able to get clear of his field at any part of the journey, and although he had 17 3/5secs. to negotiate the extra furlong, to be alongside the winner, he was lengths away at the finish. Backers of Nainava not unreasonably concluded, that, even with the extra 5lbs. thrown in, he must break 1 min. 40 secs. over the 7 furlongs' stretch, but when it was found he was not capable of even doing 1 min. 41 secs. there was considerable discontent amongst his crowd of supporters.

ON THE "TAPIS."

Young Harrison the jockey was summoned before the Stewards to explain some triviality that occurred in connection with his handling of Jack London in the second division of the Muscat Plate, which was accounted for owing to his saddle slipping. The explanation was deemed to be satisfactory and accepted by the Stewards.

A DESERVED VICTORY.

Longboat deservedly won the Parel Plate. He has been a most consistent performer and likes a bit of a journey. An agitation in favour of Sadil Malik was productive of quite a respectable dividend.

CLUB'S GENERAL MEETING.

At the General Meeting of the Turf Club held at the race-course on Saturday morning there were not more than half a dozen ordinary members present, nothing apparently transpired with regard to modifying some of the existing Tote practices, which is to be regretted. A resolution was passed, and passed restricting the number of members to 300. It was also decided to impose a license fee of Rs. 50, Rs. 30 and Rs. 10 on trainers, jockeys and Indian riding boys respectively. A new committee for the ensuing race year was elected. Mr. M. Goculdass, Mr. N. C. Wadia and Capt. Meynell retiring in favour of the Chief of Kagal (Mr. R. R. S.), Col. Marshall and Dr. Powell. Dr. Powell's name is a welcome nomination, and although he perhaps does not know so much of the technique of the business side of racing as some of them, he is a sportsman who will stand no nonsense, especially where the Tote is concerned, and the public will be more than satisfied at his representation on this important body.

"WORK GIRL" BOUGHT BY.

MR. R. R. S.

On the death of Lavaine, Mr. R. R. S. concluded the purchase of the four-year-old bay colt Castleton (Peter Pan-Mintake) at a high figure, but here again he was unfortunate, as Castleton failed to pass the requisite veterinary standard, and had to be rejected. Mr. R. R. S. has, however, been fortunate in being able to secure the three-year-old chestnut filly Work Girl (Santo-Frida) at the reasonable figure of 1,500 guineas. Work Girl is a particularly smart filly as her performances indicate, and it is to be hoped she will fulfill in India all the good things which are expected of her.

MORE WELL-KNOWN ENGLISH RACERS UNDER OFFER.

There is a perfect epidemic, here at present, for the acquisition of first-class English racers, and keen competition is being displayed for Florist (Florist II-Ladytown) a well-known three-year-old bay colt. The upset price is 4,500 guineas, and many good judges declare he is worth every penny of it. As no deal is concluded yet names cannot be mentioned.

Amongst others under offer to Indian buyers are the following, and it is quite on the cards sales will be effected within the week for at least two of them:—

Iron Duke. Four-year-old, bay colt (Duke of Westminster-Ironie II), price 1,000 guineas.

Chief's Right. Three-year-old, brown colt (Desmond-Heriot), price 1,500 guineas.

Forward III. Three-year-old, chestnut colt (Cesarion-Fordlock), price 2,000 guineas.

Hidalgo. Four-year-old, brown colt (Valiant-Flora), price 800 guineas.

HOW THE MONEY GOES.

For the information of those who may take a passing interest in knowing how the major portion of the funds subscribed by the public through the medium of the Tote is distributed, the following statistics of the Big Meeting may be useful:—

AMOUNTS WON BY OWNERS.

Mr. R. R. S.	Rs.
Mr. M. Goculdass	54,000
Messrs M. Goculdass and P. Mathura	51,500
Class	25,600
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan	13,050
Mr. Ali bin Talib	10,000
Mr. J. C. Galstaun	8,000
Mr. Khatab bin Amir	7,000
Mr. Kelo	6,400
Major F. Pridaux	4,000
Mr. J. C. Smith	3,500
Mr. P. P. Gandhi	3,000
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan	2,650
Capt. D. French and A. W. Molony	2,500
H. H. the Kour Saheb of Patiala	2,000
Mr. Haji Syed Rashid	2,000
Mr. J. Crawford	1,750
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior	1,500
Mr. Dara Cawasi	1,500
Mr. N. Begmahomed	1,500
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed	1,500
Mr. Bude bin Alwash	1,500
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus	1,000
Mr. Monsoor Mahomed Salim	750
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed	750
Mr. A. S. Omer	500
Mr. E. M. Garda	500
Mr. Eastwood	500
Mr. Abdoola Faras	400
Messrs Shaik Kassam and S. A. Aziz	350
Mr. A. J. D'Souza	300
Mr. J. C. Smith	300
Mr. Haji Mahomed Mahomed	300
Mr. T. D. Moore	250
Mr. Erach Jijibhoy	250
Mr. Pitt	250
Mr. A. K. Dakayel	250
Mr. Welman	250
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid	250
Mr. T. Harrison	200
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag	200
Mr. G. H. G. Ali	200

THE MUSCAT PLATE.

(Division I.)

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. P. R. Naik's AGENT, 8-3, Ferguson 2
Mr. Nussur Abdoola's FLYING MACHINE, 8-8, Pratt 3
Mr. M. H. Sharaballi's SMALL DIAMOND, 9-0, Ruiz 4
Also Ran:—Mutar (Zammil 9-2), Pretender 11. (Purtosingh 8-7), American Spot (Duller 8-3), Malayeb (Native 8-1), Nasirabad (Hoyt 8-0), Little King (Muejed 7-9), Bhatra (Harrison 7-3).
The Race:—Pretender was slightly in advance of Redwood and Flying Machine. A furlong from home Redwood went to the front and, resisting a challenge from Agent, won by 1 length—1 1/2 lengths back.
Time—1 min. 34 secs.
Total Investments:—Win Rs. 12,433. Place Rs. 14,880.
Dividends Paid:—Win Rs. 28-8. Places Rs. 16—Rs. 23-8 Rs. 24.

THE MUSCAT PLATE.

(Division II.)

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division. Distance—5 furlongs.
Mr. Stairides' LORD SATU, 8-8, Ruiz 1
Mr. Buder bin Alwash's DHADIAN, 9-6, Ferguson 2
Col. W. R. Marshall's MAHBOOB, 7-13, Bullock 3
Mr. T. Harrison's JACK LONDON, 7-7, Harrison 4
Also Ran:—Old China (Sampson 9-7), Arabian Spot (Hoyt 8-12), Hurbia (Pratt 8-11), Mulberry (Brown 8-10), Jawaan (Muejed 8-3), Present (Zammil 8-1), Saoud (Duller 8-0), Turkish General (Abdoola 7-13), Lord Roberts (Native 7-11).
The Race:—Mulberry and Dhaidan led out, but the former soon compounded. Dhaidan looked like winning when Lord Satu came at him and won by a neck, 3 lengths, neck.
Time—1 min. 8 1/5 secs.
Total Investments:—Win Rs. 14,820. Place Rs. 18,800.
Dividends Paid:—Win Rs. 54-8. Places Rs. 21-8, Rs. 39-8, Rs. 108-8.

THE ASCOT PLATE.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200. A single weight handicap for horses in the second and third Divisions. Distance—6 furlongs.
Mr. Goculdass's BURGIE, 8-9, Ruiz 1
Genl. Nawabzada O. Khan's MULLA S. 7-10, Purtosingh 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s JARTANIA, 9-12, Brown 3
Mr. I. Lepaul's ADELALIDE II, 7-10, Sampson 4
Also Ran:—Lacy Trump (Native 8-8).
The Race:—This was a good race between Mully S. and Borge, and there was nothing in it until a few yards from home, when the latter managed to get her neck in front—2 1/2 lengths, 10 lengths.
Time—1 min. 15 secs.
Total Investments:—Win Rs. 16,500. Place Rs. 11, 30.
Dividends Paid:—Win Rs. 24-8. Places Rs. 14—Rs. 16-8.

AN ARAB DEALERS' CONSOLATION PLATE.

(Division II.)

Winner Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1913.
Distance—About 4 furlongs.
Mr. Khatib bin Saif's MAJ-BUR, 8-1, Zammil 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's MUOLTAN, 8-1, Duller 2
Mr. Ahmed Dawood's THORIUM, 8-1, Hoyt 3
Mr. Saif Toomachie's MALACCA, 8-1, Harrison 4
Also Ran:—Beelan (Hill 9-7), Serpent (Ferguson 9-2), Huddai (Ruiz 9-2), Ambassador (Muejed 8-12), Diplomatist (Native 8-12), Mimmax (Ahmed 8-8), Shanghai (Pratt 8-3), Crisis (Abdulla 8-8), Ephrates (Brown 8-3), Black Ivory (Hazza 8-1), Sunbeam (Fahad 8-1), Rejil Allah (Purtosingh 8-1), Eldorado (Native 7-0).
The Race:—Huddai led out, but was soon passed by Beelan followed by Shanghai and Muoltan. Down the straight Majbur came through and raced with Muoltan, winning by a head—4 lengths—2 lengths.
Time—1 min. 40 4/5 secs.
Total Investments:—Win Rs. 11,500. Place Rs. 15,830.
Dividends Paid:—Win Rs. 134. Places Rs. 36—Rs. 34—Rs. 133.

THE PAREL PLATE.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the third Division. Distance—About 1 mile 1 furlong.
Capt. E. B. Egerton's LONGBOAT, 8-7, Ruiz 1
Mr. Rashid Dakeel's LOT, 8-3, Zammil 2
Mr. N. Jehangir's ATIA ALAH, 8-12, Brown 3
Mr. Hasan Madan's MARS, 8-5, Duller 4
Also Ran:—Grega (Pratt 9-5), Aden (Sampson 8-13), President (Purtosingh 8-4), Young Berlin (Harrison 8-3), Sadil Malik (Hoyt 8), Makbul (Muejed 7).
The Race:—Makbul led from Young Berlin and Aden, the rest all together close behind. At the home-turn Longboat came through followed by Lot and Atia Allah, and going well won by 1 1/2 lengths—2 lengths—2 1/2 lengths.
Time—2 min. 10 secs.
Total Investments:—Win Rs. 13,410. Place Rs. 13,700.
Dividends Paid:—Win Rs. 34-8. Places Rs. 15—Rs. 26—28-8.

AN ARAB DEALERS' CONSOLATION PLATE.

(Division I.)

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1913.
Distance—About 7 furlongs.
Mr. Arthur's KAYID, 8-4, Zammil 1
Mr. Hussein Kadani's RISING DAWN, 8-7, Brown 2
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's BEN HUR, 9-3, Ferguson 3
Mr. Ali bin Talib's LONG SILK, 8-4, Pratt 4
Also Ran:—Nainava (Ruiz 9-12), Ace of Hearts (Purtosingh 9-10), Heliograph (Fahad 8-9), Excelsior (Muejed 7-9), Louvre (Abbas 7-7), Burges (Etl 7-6), Nawabzada (Ahmed 7-5), Jamadar (Harrison 7-1), Durban (Sampson 7).
The Race:—Rising Dawn held a slight lead from Nawabzada, Kaiser and Nainava and Ace of Hearts. At the three furlongs Durban raced to the front, but at the bend

Rising Dawn again went to the front, with Ben Hur Long Silk and Kayid close on his heels. Opposite the Stand, Kayid put in a strong run and won by a head—neck—head. Time—1 min. 40 3/5 secs.
Total Investments:—Win Rs. 22,640. Place Rs. 23,860.
Dividends Paid:—Win Rs. 97. Places Rs. 20—Rs. 30—Rs. 17.

THE VERSOVA PLATE.

6-0 p.m.
Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. A High weight Handicap for Maiden Arab Ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—6 furlongs.
Mr. E. Nazzari's ROYALIST, 7-7, Ferguson 1
Mr. Abdoola Faras's COLUMBUS, 7-4, Ferguson 2
Mr. Ebrahim Mana's BEETHOVEN, 8-1, Abdoola 3
Mr. Mirza Hosain's NAYEL PASHA, 7-11, Duller 4
Also Ran:—Arrem (Brown 8-10), Jack London (Fahad 8-10), Investment (Native 8-6), Rent Roll (Native 8-6), New Market (Hazza 8-6), Timoor (Ruiz 8-5), Dahemsee (Hazza 8-2), Turkish Spot (Zammil 8-2), Guldasta (Clark 8), Hong Kong (Etl 7-13), Popul (Muejed 7-1) Red Flag (Harrison 7-8), Antonio (Native 7-6), Back Bay (Purtosingh 7-5).
The Race:—Red Flag, Back Bay, Beethoven led for the first part and at the three furlongs Columbus was leading. He looked a winner all over until challenged down the straight by Royalist who won by 4 lengths (?). 3 lengths—3 lengths.
Time—1 min. 21 1/5 secs.
Total Investments:—Win Rs. 16,610. Place Rs. 17,760.
Dividends Paid:—Win Rs. 591-8. Places Rs. 141-8—Rs. 48—Rs. 39.

THE MEDINA PLATE.

6-30 p.m.
Winner, Rs. 1,000, second, Rs. 300, third, Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Divisions.
Distance—About seven furlongs.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's SEAMAN, 7-1, A. Ferguson 1
Mr. Saif bin Mahomed's HARRY JOHNSON, 9-7, Zammil 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's SHAMI 8-3, Pratt 3
Aga Coochick Sha's TULWAR, 7-3, Purtosingh 4
Also Ran:—Fado (Brown 7-1), Batty Chief (Ruiz 8-12), Burg (Clarke 8-11), Ajmer (Hazza 8-7), Best Chav (Harrison 8-3), Moonspot (Bullock 8-3), Dilush (Muejed 8), Golden Ducat (Duller 7-5), Welcome (Abbas 7-3), Castaway (Sampson 7-3), Yungli Dunya (Etl 7-3).
The Race:—Seaman jumped off at once with a lead, and going well all the way won comfortably by 3 lengths—3 lengths—2 lengths.
Time—1 min. 38 1/5 secs.
Total Investments:—Win Rs. 22,599. Place Rs. 20,070.
Dividends Paid:—Win Rs. 200. Places Rs. 50—Rs. 56—Rs. 120-8.

BENGAL TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

SINGLES AND MIXED DOUBLES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

The Bengal Tennis Tournament was continued to-day. The courts were in excellent condition and great interest was evinced, particularly in the game between C. Carey Morgan and Miss Short, and E. H. Behrend and Mrs. Pepper.
Results, Singles, fourth Round:—Z. Shimidzu beat L. S. Deane 6-2, 6-3; A. D. Cox beat A. W. Shallow 6-3, 5-7, 6-4; C. A. Carr beat D. S. Shallow 6-1, 8-6.
Mixed Doubles, Second Round:—R. Drury Davies and Mrs. Allison beat H. H. Green and Mrs. Martelli 6-3, 6-8, 7-5; B. W. V. Baumgartner and Mrs. Radice beat C. M. D. Murray and Miss Curtes 4-6, 6-3, 6-4; Carey Morgan and Miss Short beat E. G. Behrend and Mrs. Pepper 7-5, 6-4.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

The Bengal lawn tennis championships were continued to-day in the Eden Gardens Calcutta. The following were the results:—Shimidzu and Gupta beat Baumgartner and Hood 6-3, 6-4; Drury Davies and Myles-Reese beat Carr and Mathews 4-6, 6-2, 6-2; Hosie and Denham beat Beachcroft and Carey Morgan 6-3, 6-3, 7-5; Kincoote and Deane beat Knox and Russell 6-2, 6-1; M. Sherman and H. Sherman beat G. M. Gregory and E. Gregory 6-0, 7-5; A. W. Shallow and D. S. Shallow beat Dovell and Morris 6-2; Warren and Whatford beat Demetrius and Smith 6-2, 6-2; Azhar Yusoff and Amir Yusoff beat Carroll and Green 2-6, 12-10, 6-0.
In the third round, A. W. Shallow and D. S. Shallow beat Warren and Whatford 6-3, 6-4; Kincoote and Deane beat Shimidzu and Gupta 6-1, 6-2.

BANGALORE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

HUSSARS BEAT LANCAIRES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Feb. 27.

The 7th Hussars to-day beat the Lancashire Regiment by 4 goals to nil in the second game of the Hockey Tournament.
BANGALORE, Feb. 28.
The final of the hockey tournament was played this afternoon between St. Joseph's College and the 8th Battery, resulting in a fine victory for the College boys by 3 goals to 1. The game was fast and exciting. These teams met last year in this tournament with a precisely opposite result.

HOCKEY IN POONA.

FINAL OF ALDERSON TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 28.

The final of the Poona Brigade round, of the Alderson hockey tournament was played this evening between the 105th Light Infantry and the 3rd Sappers and Miners, the former winning by four goals to one.

RACING IN CALCUTTA.

SOME EXCITING FINISHES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.
The weather proved oppressive to-day and the attendance showed some falling off. Racing, however, was of quite a good order, the finishes being quite exciting. The betting, on the whole on the day, went badly for the backers.

SECOND AMATEUR HURDLE HANDICAP.—Distance R. C. and a distance over 7 furlongs.

1st, Owner's CAIMAN'S TREASURE, 11st. Owner 1
Capt. Robertson's BETTY BIRR, 12st. Owner 2
Mr. Lindsay's VESPER, 10st. 9lbs. Landsdown 3
Also Ran:—Aconia Lad 9st. 5lbs. Diakka's Daughter 10st. 9lbs. Mighty Atom 10st and Coral Sea 9st. 10lbs.
Bettings:—5 to 4 Caiman's Treasure, 2 to 1 Betty Birr, 5 to 1 Aconia Lad, 6 to 1 Mighty Atom, longer prices the rest.
Totalisator:—Win Rs. 20; places Rs. 13, Rs. 14 and Rs. 36.

The Race:—Caiman's Treasure led from the start with Vesper second and Betty Birr last. Three furlongs from home the last name came in pursuit of the leader and after a good race lost by three-quarters of a length, 2 1/2 lengths between second and third.

Time—3mins. 26 1/2 secs.
MEDIOCRE PLATE.—Div. I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Lander's WINCHESTER, 9st. 10lbs., Andrews 1
Mr. Forage's AQUEDUCT, 8st. Ames 2
Mr. Captain's KATHAROS, 7st. 9lbs. Melsom 3
Also Ran:—Little Fergus 7st. 11lbs., Dyucver Park 8st. 5lbs., Wild Oats 8st. 5lbs., The Priory Saltkoff 8st. 3lbs., and Little Scot 7st. 4lbs.
Betting:—5 to 4 Aqueduct, 2 to 1 Katharos, 6 to 1 Winchester, longer prices the rest.

Totalisator:—Win Rs. 91; places Rs. 19, Rs. 12 and Rs. 12.

The Race:—Aqueduct with Dyucver Park led up to the two furlongs post where Winchester challenged the leaders and won by 2 1/2 lengths, a length between second and third.

Time—1min. 29 3/4 secs.
MEDIOCRE PLATE.—Div. II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mrs. Pugh's MAXINA, 10st. Roddick 1
Mr. Sattar's SANDPIPER, 9st. 12lbs., Landsdown 2
Mr. Fulton's LADY MADGE, 8st. 11b., Hayes 3
Also Ran:—Sincerity 8st. 3lbs., Water Colour 10st. 7lbs., Decidedly 9st. 11lbs., Master Advance 9st. 8lbs., Demos 8st. 10lbs., Pilot 8st. 2lbs. and Bet 7st. 9lbs.
Betting:—Evens Water Colour, 5 to 2 Mexina, four's Sandpiper, longer prices the rest.

Totalisator:—Win Rs. 40, places Rs. 15, Rs. 9 and Rs. 139.

The Race:—Maxina led from start to finish, winning easily by half a length 2 1/4 length between second and third.

Time—1min. 31 3/4 secs.
PRESIDENCY PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Major Holden and Mr. Scott's LADY MARCHMINT, 9st. 9lbs., Mr. Evers 1
Mr. Burjorjee's MASONIC, 9st. 10lbs., Gray 2
Zemindar of Nevergunj's FORTUNATE 9st. 11lbs. Hardy 3
Also Ran:—Village Girl 8st. 10lbs., May Kenley 8st. 7lbs., Billy 7st. 11lbs., Maud 7st. 4lbs.

Totalisator:—Win Rs. 34, places Rs. 14, Rs. 18 and Rs. 17.

The Race:—Lady Marchmint led from start to finish, winning easily by a length and three-quarters, two lengths between second and third.

Time—1min. 2 3/4 secs.
HARDINGE PLATE.—Distance five furlongs.

Mr. Ainsworth's VANITY BOY, 10st. 11lbs. Evers 1
Mr. Evers MIDLAND, 9st. 10lbs. Owner 2
Col. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's PARKHILL, 9st. 10lbs., Mr. Roddick 3
Also Ran:—Side Walk 8st. 5lbs., Stapleboy 8st. 12lbs., and Scotch Plaid 7st. 4lbs.
Betting:—3 to 2 Side Walk, 2 to 1 Midland 3 to 1 Rebuilt, any price the rest.
The Race:—To a good start Rebuilt led, then Scotch Plaid and Side Walk with Parkhill and Midland last. Rebuilt led on and stalling off a hot challenge by Midland and Parkhill won by three-quarters of a length, a short head between second and third.

Time—2mins. 11 1/2 secs.
WELLINGTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Capt. Brough's MAHONEY BOY 8st. 11b. Hartly 1
Mr. Scott's UP GUARDS, 6st. 12lbs., Moosamin 2
Mr. Lander's WARWICK, 8st. 9lbs., Andrews 3
Also Ran:—Eagle Bird 8st. 5lbs. Hit-or-miss 9st. 10lbs., Vic's Pride 8st., Rosa Chamberlain 7st. 11lbs., Dumb Maria 7st. 9lbs., Dolly Dimple 6st. 13lbs., and Metal Maid 6st. 13lbs.
Betting:—2 to 1 Mahoney Boy and Warwick, 8 to 1 and larger odds the rest.
Totalisator:—Win Rs. 26; places Rs. 12

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

VISITORS SUCCESSFUL.

The six games played in connection with the Singles of the Open Championships on the Queen's Road Courts on Saturday were of very great interest, and the feature was the success of visitors.

Probably the surprise of the day was the success of Rangarow of Mysore over J. Naoroji. The latter has been very near winning for the past two years, and the stylish left-hander was expected to go far now. He undoubtedly gave a good exhibition all round, but he found more than his match this time. It was as scientific and interesting a game as could be seen, but the winner was the surer. He plays a wonderfully cool and confident game, gets a deal of 'cut' on the ball, which he never raises many inches over the net, going out to set after eight-all had got him the game. He won the first by a wide margin, but Naoroji was brilliant in the next, going on to set after eight-all had been called. The third was by no means uneven, there were many fine bits of play on both sides, and the margin flattered the winner.

Yamamasu, the Japanese representative, fulfilled the expectations of those who saw him play in the Doubles, by beating Boyes. This was again a good game, and in the second set the latter showed up very well indeed with strong driving, and won after going to six-all. The other two went decisively in favour of the other, but it was by no means easy for him, as most of the points were hard earned, and plenty of good rallies took place.

It took three sets also to decide the meeting of N. Naoroji and Portlock, both being in very good form. They both kept well to the back lines, which meant a long match with each giving the other as much work as possible to do. Neither is supposed to be as good as some of the others, but they rose to the importance of the occasion and were well worth watching. It was anybody's game all the way, as in the deciding set the loser had every chance up to the last stroke.

James's patience was very severely tried by Engineer, who was as hard as ever to pass and seemed simply to return his opponent's shots in the hopes that he would eventually either hit out or find the net. James had the better of it when Engineer ran up to the net, but the latter soon gave that up and acted as a stonewall. It was far from attractive tennis, even if effective.

Despite the good form he has been showing of late, Nicholson was not equal to the visitor, Kesava Mudaliar. The latter has already been remarked upon as one of the hardest to beat, and on this form will certainly extend the best of them.

Fyze was expected to have an easy time of it with Mehta, and so it proved to be. The former was never at all worried, and on the play was a better class than his opponent. If there is anyone to reverse the result of two years ago, he will have to be very smart indeed.

Following were the results:—
Mr. Kesava Mudaliar beat Mr. Nicholson; 6-0, 6-2.
Mr. Engineer beat Capt. James; 6-2, 6-1.

Mr. Rangarow beat Mr. J. A. D. Naoroji; 6-1, 8-10, 6-2.

Mr. Yamamasu beat Mr. Boyes; 6-1, 6-8, 6-0.

Mr. N. Naoroji beat Mr. Portlock; 6-4, 4-6, 6-4.

Dr. Fyze beat Mr. Mehta; 6-1, 6-0.

The following is the programme for tomorrow, play starting at 5-15 p.m.

Mixed Doubles.
Court 1:—Nicholson and Mrs. Blunt vs. Mr. and Mrs. Portlock.

Men's Doubles.
Court 2:—Modaliar and Naidu vs. J. Naoroji and N. Engineer.

Court 5:—Pandit and N. Naoroji vs. England and A. N. Other.

Court 6:—Karanji and Chaman vs. Bot-tewalla and Mehta.

GHAZNI DAY COMMEMORATIONS.

3RD SAPPERS AND MINERS SPORTS

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Feb. 28.

The 3rd Sappers and Miners, at Kirkee, held their annual Ghazni Commemoration Sports at the river bank at Holkar's bridge yesterday afternoon. These aquatic sports are unique, and the history of Ghazni is thrilling. As every student of Indian history knows, that on the 23rd of July, 1839, the fortress of Ghazni was captured by the army of the Indus, under Sir John Keane. The Kabul Gate which was reported to be the only entrance left into Ghazni, was blown in by a detachment composed of Bengal and Bombay Sappers and Miners, and the assaulting troops entering through the breach captured the fortress. For conspicuous gallantry on the occasion of the assault the following officers and N. C. O.'s of the 3rd Sappers and Miners were awarded the "Order of Merit":—Jemadar Bhowanji Singh, Naik Gangh Singh, Sapper Saikh Ameer, Sapper Souraj Singh, Sapper Seetal Singh, Sapper Ramprasad, Capt. Alexander C. Peat who commanded the detachment of Bombay Sappers and Miners on this occasion, and was promoted to a brevet-majority, and was appointed to be a companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath. In General Orders after the taking of Ghazni, the detachment received the special thanks of the Commander-in-Chief. The important fort which the 3rd Sappers and Miners was illustrated

on the programmes and the pictures made an impression. It was not so much the heroism of the 3rd Sappers and Miners that inspired the whole of Poona and Kirkee society to assemble at the sports, as the popularity and hospitality of Colonel Evans, R. E., and the officers who were "At Home" on the occasion, and who made their guests perfectly happy. It was indeed, a wholly enjoyable evening, and the band of the 105th Mahrattas assisted in promoting it, in addition to the splendid dispensations of the Club of Western India. The R. E. Sergeants were "At Home" to their numerous friends in another direction, and the Indian officers of the regiment likewise. The sports programme was carried out with admirable precision by the Committee which consisted of Major Bovet, Captain Paris, Captain Richardson, Lieutenant Whiteley, and others. At the end of the sports, Mrs. Evans very kindly distributed the prizes.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

CENTURY BY VITHAL.

The final match of the Hindu Cricket Shield competition was played on Saturday and Sunday on the Hindu Gymkhana ground between the Friends' Union Cricket Club and the Gaud Saraswat Cricket Club, and resulted in a handsome victory for the former on the first innings. The Friends' Union C. C. going in to bat first had tallied 300 for 4 wickets, when they declared their innings closed. The Gaud Saraswat could only make 92, none of their batsmen achieving anything against the fine bowling of Bhatwadekar, Joshi and Talpade. The outstanding feature of the match was the brilliant innings of Vithal, who hit up 102 in faultless style. He met all the Gaud Saraswat attack with superb confidence, his clean and hard driving especially coming in for much cheering. The Friends' Union had lost 2 wickets for 53, when he went in to bat, but he, thereafter, completely changed the aspect of the game by adding 179 for the third wicket with Kalkini's assistance. The latter also played excellent cricket.

The Scores:—

FRIENDS' UNION C. C.

V Kantak, c Dalvi, b Pilgaonker	7
Agasker, b Wagle	92
Kalkini, c and b M D Pai	87
P Vithal, b Wagle	102
P Shyam, not out	23
K A Date, not out	27
The rest did not bat.	

Extras 32

Total (for 4 wks.) 303

GAUD SARASWAT C. C.

V D Pai, b Talpade	9
J R Gunjiker, b Bhatwadekar	4
B A Dalvi, b Joshi	19
M D Pai, b Talpade	1
B M Dalvi, b Joshi	14
S M Dalvi, b Joshi	10
D K Telang, b Bhatwadekar	0
R A Wagle, not out	11
S B Pilgaonker, b Bhatwadekar	1
G S Wagle, c and b Bhatwadekar	1
G A Dalvi, c Kantak, b Bhatwadekar	12
Extras	12
Total	92

CALCUTTA-GYA MOTOR-CYCLE RACE.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO ONE COMPETITOR.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 1.

The Indian Motor Cycle Trophy Race from Calcutta to Gya, was run yesterday, a start being made from Magra.

Two classes were run, one for machines over 3½ horse-power and the other for machines under that power.

The first three to reach Gya were competitors in the senior class, they were,—First Edmark; Second Flethcher; Third Squire. The first rider in the junior class was Border on a 2½ horse-power machine.

The distance was 208 miles. Beyond Asanod Edmark collided with a cow and was thrown from his machine; he received only slight injuries but the cow was killed.

Edmark is probably the winner of the race, but at the time of wiring his time of starting had not been confirmed.

DEATH OF A COMPETITOR.

DASHE INTO A LEVEL CROSSING.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 1.

Later news of the motor-cycle race, shows only six competitors out of twenty two who started, completed the course and two accidents occurred one to Mr. D.A. Munro of the firm of Messrs. J.D. Jones and Company being fatal. Munro ran into a level crossing gate twelve miles from the start smashing his thigh. He was taken by train to the Burdwan hospital where he died. The funeral will take place to-day. Another accident befell Mr. A. T. Carson, of Messrs. Babcocks and Wilcox, who ran into a cow but was able to return to Calcutta where he is in hospital.

The winner's time for the journey was seven hours and twenty minutes.

LUCKNOW POULTRY SHOW.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, March 1.

The annual Poultry Show attracted entries from a wide area and there was a high level of excellence. The Poultry Club's cups for the best cock and hen in the show were won by Mr. A. K. Fawkes and Mr. N. J. Powells respectively, and Sir James Weston's cup for the best bird bred in India by Mrs. Lang. Among the winners for country bred birds were Mrs. Smythe, Mrs. Khyne, Mrs. Bhin, Messrs. Smith, Appleby and Pinto and the Kour Sahib of Patiala.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

KINETOPHONE AT THE ALCAZAR.

Considering the popularity of the gramophone and the cinematograph, its combination—Edison's latest and perhaps most wonderful invention—received a somewhat disappointing reception at the Alcazar last night. The selections filmed were evidently chosen to illustrate the possibilities of the Kinetophone, rather than for its own merit, and contained such variety as a farce, a Negro Minstrel entertainment, and chorus singing. The claim of perfect synchronism between sound and motion was in no way belied, and the sounds came as naturally as one expected them. The entertainment, which contained its humorous side, is altogether an attractive one and well worth a visit.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE.

The Turbion Trio have been exhibiting this week their clever acrobatic feats at the Olympia Picture Palace and the well-known cyclist McPherson has been performing interesting tricks on a mono-wheel. The management has offered to award a prize of Rs. 50 to any one of the spectators performing the McPherson tricks. The picture programme includes "Deception" and "Just Show Folk" two attractive star films.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

A film dealing with the military exploits of the famous Corsican drew crowded houses both on Saturday and Sunday at the America-India Cinema. This film shows the famous events of the great warrior's career during his war against Prussia (1806-1807). The other items on the bill are "Gaumont's Graphic" providing interesting news, "Japanese Butterflies" a coloured picture of nature study and a comic.

"SAY! WHEN!"

R. OT OF MIRTH AT THE EXCELSIOR.

If Revues at the Excelsior go on getting more and more amusing in the ratio of that produced on Saturday night to that taken off on the previous night, people will have to stay away from them. One can only stand a certain amount of hysteria and the limit is almost reached in the couple of hours of gorgeous nonsense which Mr. McGrath and Mr. Melbourne have succeeded in putting together, and which is played in such a splendid spirit of fooling by them and the rest of the Company. In the first scene, the Toy Shop "In the Clouds above scenery," things are taken rather seriously; it is a quaint and pretty scene, very prettily acted, sung and danced by the whole Company, especially by Miss Reina Selva in a charming hornpipe, Miss Mabel Malfie and Mr. George Malfie in "The Boogie Woogie" song and dance and Mr. Melbourne and Miss Frampton in a topical duet. After this, however, there is hardly a moment's pause in the wild riot of screaming burlesque and farce. A lot of the business is very old. The whole Revue is a medley of pantomime "whizzes," burlesque and musical comedy. But it is gloriously done, and even the old automatic machine joke, which was introduced in the Ragtime Restaurant scene, came as a huge joy as done by Messrs. Melbourne, Lew James and Malfie.

The best thing in this scene, however, and in the whole Revue, was Mr. Malfie's burlesque of a Maud Allan dance, one of the greatest things of its kind in burlesque we have seen. Mr. Malfie was a source of immense delight to the audience the whole evening, especially when he appeared as the Bombay Volunteer Artillery and accidentally dropped a beer bottle out of his gun; but he reached the pinnacle of joy to the audience in his Maud Allan dance. The supper scene in the Restaurant was sheer knock-about clowning in which the whole Company joined, but its fun was irresistible. Another great piece of nonsense was Mr. Melbourne's burlesque of a melodrama. The concluding scene of "The Return of the Bombay Volunteers from Santa Cruz from their onerous duties of guarding the pipe line" leaves one aching with laughter, coming as a climax to the ecstatic enjoyment of the rest of the Revue. The whole thing is a splendid evening's entertainment, which the Company evidently enjoy as much as the audience.

The Revue is preceded by some excellent pictures and another clever series of lightning cartoons by that clever caricaturist Martin.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE ENGAGEMENTS.

Following is the list of engagements for the week ending March 7:—
To-morrow His Excellency will inspect the Port Trust Works at 8 a.m., proceeding by Victoria Bridge and Victoria Cross-road. Her Excellency Lady Willington will visit the Seva Sadan at 12-15 p.m.
On Tuesday, March 3rd, Their Excellencies will attend Mrs. Pattani's Garden Party at 5-45 p.m.
On Wednesday, March 4th, Their Excellencies visit the Sagoon and Alliance Silk Mill at 12-15 p.m. Her Excellency Lady Willington will attend Mrs. Peirse's party at 5 p.m.
On Thursday, March 5th, His Excellency will receive an official visit from H. H. the Sultan of Shehr and Mokalla at 11-15 a.m. at Government House and will return the visit at noon. Her Excellency Lady Willington will visit the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage at 5-15 p.m.
On Saturday, March 7th, His Excellency will attend the Elphinstonian Society's Dinner at 8 p.m.

As Ahmed Ali, store keeper of the steamer Bhadrar in the Rangoon harbour went to the fore peak of his ship to get some straw for the horses on board on Saturday a lamp he was carrying exploded and badly burnt him and another native and also a passenger named D'Silva.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Salle Francaise, Musical Entertainment, 9-30 p.m.
His Excellency The Governor inspects Port Trust Works, 8 a.m.
Her Excellency Lady Willington's visit to the Seva Sadan, 12-15 p.m.
Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, March 3.

Bombay Hunt, Sahar Village.
Mr. and Mrs. Pattani's Garden Party to meet Their Excellencies, 5-45 p.m.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 4.

Their Excellencies The Governor and Lady Willington visit the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill, 12-15 p.m.
Her Excellency Lady Willington attends Mrs. Peirse's Purdah Party, 5 p.m.
Hockey: Pioneers v. Bombay Gymkhana, 5-15 p.m.

Thursday, March 5.

Bombay Hunt, The Kennels.
His Excellency The Governor receives an official visit from the Sultan of Shehr and Mokalla, 11-25 a.m. The return visit at noon.
Her Excellency Lady Willington visits Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, 5-15 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, Revue: "Hullo! Bombay!" 10 p.m.
"La Scala," Gaiety Theatre, Revue: "Hullo! Bombay!" 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition Town Hall, from 8-30 a. m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.)
Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament, Bombay Gymkhana, 5-15 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By The Hon. Colonel R.V. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D. Commanding.
173. Meeting.—Cadets Matches Nos. VIII and IX, and Cadets Team Match No. XVI will take place at Chhat Koper on Thursday the 12th Instant and Cadets Marching Competition on Saturday the 14th Instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.
174. Musketry.—Range detail for the week ending Sunday 8th March.
Tuesday Matches I to VI, commencing Match III.
Wednesday morning "I" Coy. Afternoon "II" Coy.
Thursday 3rd Stage Victory's Competition and Matches I to VI commencing Match V.
Friday morning "M" Coy. Afternoon "K" Coy.
Saturday "H" Coy.
Sunday All Companies Class Firing.
Members who have not completed their course are expected to make every endeavour to attend.
175. Leave.—No. 6398 L. Cpl. M. R. Jardine, Rhandala, is granted leave of absence from 28th February to 4th June 1914.
(Sd.) F. H. James, Captain.
Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Bombay 28th Feb. 1914.
Regimental Order by Major J. W. Hawes, V.D. Commanding.
98 Defence Light Manning.—The E. E. Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m. on Monday the 2nd March 1914, and proceed to middle ground for Defence Light Manning.
100 Parade.—Wednesday, 4th March, 1914. Squad Drill and Rifle Exercises at Head Quarters at 7-9 p.m. Dress—Plain Clothes.
101 Proficiency Class.—Thursday 6th March 1914 a Proficiency Class will be held at Head Quarters at 7 p.m. All N. C. O. desirous of Competing in the Skill at Arms Competition should attend.
102 Promotion No. 2 Coy.—Reference Corps Order No. 98 of 20th February, 1914. The following will take effect from that date:—No. 697 Sergt. T. Hatton from Supy Sergt. to be No. 1 of "G" Sub-sec. No. 2 Company.
(Sd.) B. C. D. Graham Captain R.A. Adjutant Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Bombay 2nd March 1914.
Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V.D. Commanding.
103 Duties.—Duties for the Week ending 8th March 1914:—
Orderly Officer Lieut. J. S. McCann.
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. W. C. Niven.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. W. I. Sattton.
100 Parade, Wednesday 4th March 1914. Squad Drill a Rifle Exercise at Head Quarters at 7 p.m. Dress—Plain Clothes.
101 Proficiency Class.—Thursday 5th March 1914, a Proficiency Class will be held at Head Quarters at 7 p.m. All N. C. O. desirous of Competing in the skill at Arms Competition should attend.
(Sd.) R. G. D. Graham Captain, R.A. Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

Arrival.		Departure.	
H. M.		H. M.	
Punjab Mail	12-35	Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	17-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	12-35	Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	13-20
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-15	Madras Mail	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	Poona Mail	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	Delhi Express (3rd & Inter class)	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd & Inter class)	7-40	Poona Express	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	Manmad Express	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	The Punjab Mail leaves Victoria Terminus at 17-0 which is 15 minutes earlier from 1st March 1914.	14-25
The Punjab Mail leaves Victoria Terminus at 17-0 which is 15 minutes earlier from 1st March 1914.			
Punjab Postal Express, Calcutta Postal Express, Madras Express, will depart five hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.			

N. F. C. MISSION GIRLS' SCHOOL.
The ceremony of presentation of two large pictures of H. M. the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress took place at the above school at Girgaum on Thursday.

DISPENSARY AT DAHANU.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Dahanu Dispensary was per-

formed on Saturday by Mrs. Wales, wife of the Collector of Thana. The buildings will be constructed by Messrs. Narotam Girdhar and Goverdhan Girdhar of Dahanu at their own expense.

OPIUM EVIL IN KARACHI.

In pursuance of the measures for closing up opium dens in Karachi, 24 persons were recently convicted by the Additional City Magistrate of Karachi, for smoking chandul (a preparation of opium) Rs. 100 each. A ringleader found in possession of 104 tolas of the drug was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

HINDU NEW YEA CARDS.

Messrs. D. Phalke and Co., are issuing Hindu New Year Cards from their Art Press at Dadar. The specimen forwarded to the "Chronicle" is a beautiful sample of colour-printing. The tones are soft and pleasing, and the design has reference to the coming "Gudi Padwa" holidays. This is quite a new departure in Hindu Customs and Indian Art Printing.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Weekly study classes will be held regularly every evening at the Lodge Rooms as follows:—

Monday: 6-45 to 7-45.—"Light on the Path," by Mr. J. J. Vimadala.
Wednesday: 6-30 to 7-30.—"Theosophy and Higher Life," by Mr. Jehangir Sorabji.
Thursday: 6-30 to 7-30.—"Secret Doctrine," by Mr. R. F. Gorvala, M.A.
Friday: 6-30 to 7-30.—"Elementary Theosophy," by Prof. V. E. Vakharia.
The classes are open to the public.

NEWLY BORN CHILD FOUND IN A WELL.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday touching the death of a newly born child, which was found in a well at Worli, Bombay. The evidence showed that Superintendent Coxon, on receiving a letter, had the well dragged when the body was found. He subsequently arrested a Hindu widow named Shivobai, who lived in a house near the well. A cart driver named Balu Mahdu said he had thrown into the well a bundle given to him by Shivobai. Medical examination could not show whether the child was alive or dead. Further inquiring was adjourned.

Y MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Saturday last, 7 attacks and 9 deaths from plague and two attacks and one death from small-pox were recorded in Bombay City, the plague attacks being reported one each from the following divisions: Middle and Lower Colaba, Mandvi, Umarchadi, Dhoob Talao, Fanaswadi, Kumbharwadi and Second Nagpada. There were no cases of cholera during the above period. The total mortality from all causes was 94, as compared with 95 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 81 of 1912. Altogether 1910 rats were caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Saturday, of which 93 were discovered to be plague stricken, Mandvi sending 22, the largest number, and Chukla 15, of this latter kind.

INDIAN GUILD OF SCIENCE.

The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas presided on Thursday last over a crowded meeting of business men, college professors and

students, when Mr. L. G. Khare gave his address on "Germany and India—A Comparative Study in Industrial Development." Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas begged to differ from Mr. Khare in some of the conclusions he had drawn, but he could agree with him that in some particular cases State subvention of infant industries might do good. Mr. Khare was a protectionist, but he might be allowed to say that with his older experience he was still unable to find that the theories of the Manchester school were quite disproved. They had to see that they made the best use of those young Indians whom they sent out for foreign technical instruction.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A HEAVY AGENDA.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Corporation will be held to-day in the Municipal Hall. The list of business includes no less than 121 items.

The Corporation will elect four members of the Standing Committee in place of those retiring, a trustee for the Improvement of the City of Bombay in place of Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla, whose term expires on 31st March, and five members for the ensuing year to serve on the Board of Management of the Agworth Leper Asylum at Matunga and appoint municipal auditors for the year 1914-15.

Mr. James Macdonald has resigned his seat on the corporation and is letter will be placed before the meeting.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta will move a resolution expressing regret at the death of Mr. Byramji Jeejeebhoy.

Consideration will be given to a letter from the Secretary Anti-Vaccination League, inviting attention, in connection with the excessive mortality amongst children, to the harm alleged to be done by vaccination. Letters from the Commissioner, in connection with the alleged high rate of mortality from malarial fever in Dongri and the desirability of having a library room for councillors and forwarding for orders the Tramway Company's letter regarding standing accommodation in tram cars and a scheme for the establishment of a school of Tropical Medicine in Bombay, will also be considered.

A letter from the School Committee recommending that Government be approached for an adequate contribution from the Imperial grant of Rs. 12,50,000 for the erection and equipment of schools in this presidency, will be disposed of.

The Government's letter regarding the proposed amendment of the Regulations for the nomination and election of additional members to the Legislative Council of the Government of Bombay, will come up for consideration.

Among the notices of motion is one from Mr. Husseinbhai A. Lalji for obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the advisability of laying down certain procedure concerning the acceptance of tenders.

The draft address of welcome to be presented to His Excellency the Viceroy on his impending visit to Bombay will be adopted and a Committee's report in connection with the proposed amendment of the City of Bombay, Improvement Act, 1898, so as to legalise the levy of a surtax on transfers in property will be considered.



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(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act, VI of 1882,
on 21st December 1911.)

Authorised Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	30,00,000
Called up Capital	15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,00,000
The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., (Chairman).	
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.	
DEPOSITS: 12 months' deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.	
The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progress for the first year:-	
1st January 1912	Rs. 8,48,000
30th April	24,77,000
31st July	32,35,000
31st December	1,04,00,000
Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected at ½ per cent. commission. Detailed rules and other particulars on application.	
HEAD OFFICE:-Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.	
AGENCIES:-Calcutta, Delhi, Amritsar and Karachi.	
Manager:-S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London).	

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

DUNNETT.—Feb 12th, at Lahore, the wife of J. M. Dunnett, C.S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DIXON-IRWIN.—Feb. 12th, at Christ Church, Kurseong, by the Rev. R. W. H. Stuart assisted by the Rev. A. Waite, Robert Vickers, eldest son of R. V. Dixon, Dublin, to Hilda Gertrude, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Irwin, of Singoli, Kurseong.

DEATH.

BUCHANAN.—Feb 12th, at the Presidency General Hospital, Janet Campbell, wife of A. M. Buchanan, E. I. Ry., Jamaica.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, March 2, 1914.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY IN FINANCE.

The debate which took place last week in the Imperial Legislative Council on the Resolution regarding provincial settlements moved by Mr. Surendranath Banerjee carries us back well nigh half a century. It was in 1870, during the Viceroyalty of the Earl of Mayo, that the first seed of decentralisation of Imperial finance was sown by the brothers Strachey who then shone, like the Dioskouri, on the administrative horizon. It was, however, not till 1878 that the seed germinated and bore its first fruit, thanks to Sir John Strachey who was the then Finance Minister. Perhaps, no evolution in public finance in any country has undergone greater vicissitudes in this particular respect than that in India. The nearest analogy to those phases might possibly be discerned in the contest in the Prussian Chamber, for some years after 1870, on the subject of "metrular" contributions. Our own history of the evolution of provincial finance is not only long but exceedingly instructive. Decentralisation of that finance has gone on slowly step by step, with the utmost caution and bureaucratic conservatism, till it is what we see to-day. But it is hardly necessary to refer to it here, seeing that Sir William Meyer has given an excellent, albeit condensed, resume, in the exhaustive and well-argued reply he made to the eloquent appeal of Mr. Surendranath Banerjee. That narrative was not only fully explanatory but illuminating. The mover of the Resolution, himself, was frank enough to acknowledge at the conclusion of the debate the lucidity of the exposition.

None will deny the cogency of the argument which the Finance Minister urged in support of his inability to accept the Resolution which, of course, was moved with all the ability and eloquence of which the Bengali councillor is such a master. Having regard to the fact that the latest evolution of this decentralisation of provincial finance was achieved only two years ago under the direction of that talented Finance Minister, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, it may be candidly admitted that a pause should be made. Some breathing time must be allowed to gain further experience of the operation of the new settlement, the salient feature of which is the broader latitude allowed to the provincial governments in reference to their prospective revenue. They are free to reserve themselves, under well-defined limitations, their growing receipts. That indeed is a most liberal privilege

and far in advance of what had been done in the same direction years ago. Students of Indian finance will no doubt recall to mind the days when the quinquennial settlements, first introduced by Sir Evelyn Baring (now Lord Cromer), were in vogue. Not only were the settlements of an exceedingly tentative character, but they were liable to be disturbed in the event of Imperial necessities, produced by famine, pestilence or war. As a matter of fact, during the eventful period of the Penjdeh "Scare" and the seizure of Upper Burma, the Government of Lord Dufferin had to exact a large benevolence from the slowly-growing revenues of the different provinces, an exaction which subsequently formed the subject of adverse but not unfounded criticism in the Press and in Parliament. From those far from halcyon days to our own times is really a slow but measured advance, not unwarranted by the periodic disturbances to which Indian finance is subjected, disturbances of which former Finance Ministers used to complain, such as low exchange, frequent warlike expeditions on the borders under the "forward" policy in the ascendancy for a decade and more between 1885 and 1895, and famine. Sometimes it was the *deus ex machina* of opium receipts. The wail of low exchange has completely died out thanks to our artificial currency, on which so many hollow congratulations are often showered, but the stability of which has yet to be demonstrated. Famine, of course, is always among us, though the literary genius of the genial Sir Guy Wilson has given it a more euphemistic appellation in the phrase "gamble for rain," which has now become classic in official parlance. Border and other wars, thanks to the dethronement of the Spring forward policy, have been absent during the last fifteen years, at any rate since the disasters to British arms at Tochi. Opium receipts, too, are no longer a disturbing factor to convert surpluses into deficits and vice versa. The closure of the mints has transferred from the pockets of private persons the profits of declining silver to the coffers of the Imperial Treasury. These profits, as we are all aware, have built up the colossal Gold Standard Reserve, now well-nigh bordering on 25 millions, which rejoices the heart of our currency empiricists, blind to the serious contingency that it may yet be swept one day as it was during the eventful times of 1907-8 with a great storm centre of the drain of gold in New York.

All those disturbing elements have been non-existent during the last few years, while foreign trade has gone forward by leaps and bounds, leaving a handsome trade balance in favour of the country and enabling it to import those huge nuggets of gold and bags of gold sovereigns over which certain gold bugs in England have raised a loud cry. The "drain of gold" to India and its quick disappearance in vaults and cellars is the outstanding feature at the present hour. Under such encouraging conditions, which again have led to a remission of the salt duty and those liberal grants, recurring and non-recurring, on education and sanitation, it is not surprising that our past Finance Ministers have achieved miracles in finance forbidden to their predecessors, who had to struggle in days yet within the memory of the present generation to make both ends meet. Revenue has grown enabling the great spending departments, both military and civil, to have large bites at it, and in spite of such finances there have been gratifying surpluses. Thus it is that the Finance Minister of to-day is able to stand on sure ground. And it is because of the same financial condition that our sapient and patriotic non-official Councillors in the Imperial Council are pressing for further provincial autonomy. But all comes to him who waits. Our broad sympathy, in matters of public finance, goes with these men. We are strongly convinced that it is inevitable that sooner or later the autonomy they are struggling for is bound to come. But everything has its time and it is only meet that they should possess their souls in patience and watch the further phase of evolution in provincial finance which Sir Guy Wilson inaugurated two years ago. "Hasten slowly" has ever been the motto of conservative finance in every part of the civilised world. In India, with conservatism there is also extreme caution which we cannot say is altogether unjustifiable, though it is sometimes carried to the verge of bureaucratic obstinacy. Slowly and step by step, as we have stated, provincial finance is undergoing a salutary change. Under the circumstances we cannot but support the Finance Minister in the wisdom that he has at present exercised in giving a *non possumus* to Mr. Banerjee's Resolution. Let us see the effects of the last two years' settlements. Three years hence they will be in a better position to press this identical Resolution. Meanwhile it may be taken for granted that public opinion will better educate itself. The pressure of enlightend public opinion is the only legitimate instrument to quicken the pace of the Indian Government,

which is tortoise-like in its advance. On the whole the exposition of the Finance Minister on this subject may be regarded as satisfactory, but it is equally a cause for gratification that our watchdogs of finance in the Imperial Council are wideawake and vigilant and seeking opportunities to press for greater freedom on public finance to the Provinces.

THE STATE AND THE RAILWAYS.

Mr. Achariar's Resolution in the Imperial Council on Tuesday last, proposing the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the system of railway management in India, appears to have provoked the wrath of "The Englishman," which sees in this proposal a "distinctly Socialistic" attempt to strike "a vital blow" at the European element in this country. According to our contemporary, the nationalisation of railways, if accomplished, would lead to the nationalisation of the mines and other sources of production and distribution in which European personnel and capital are now employed, the consequence being the "elimination" of the European from industrial pursuits. There is no reason, on the surface at least, for "The Englishman's" hysterics. If one reads the text of Mr. Achariar's Resolution carefully, he will find nothing which suggests, even faintly, the elimination of the European element from the railways. All that the hon. member asked for was a Commission to enquire into and report on the system of railway management with views and recommendations as to the advantages and disadvantages of the present system. Mr. Achariar's own view, which will doubtless be endorsed by everybody who has studied this question of vital importance to the country, is that company administration, in the special circumstances of India, could never be equal to State management,—being less up-to-date in making improvements, more arbitrary towards employees, and constantly tending to increase the heaviness of rates and fares. Another argument against company management is that the cost of construction and the expenses of working are, and have been, excessive as compared with those of England and America, as was shown years ago in the Report of the Special Commissioner, Mr. Thomas Robertson. Mr. Achariar did not hesitate to draw attention to the anti-Indian policy prevailing on most of the lines under company management, as evinced, to mention only one instance, by their generally apathetic attitude towards the comforts and convenience of the third-class passenger, who, however, really forms the backbone of the railways in this country, and without whose support dividends would be an impossibility! The hon. member drew attention to the need of a railway clearing house and to the rivalry and want of co-ordination between the companies,—all these drawbacks having their inevitable reactionary effects on the public interests. It is clear, therefore, that Mr. Achariar's plea for the nationalisation of Indian railways has reason and expediency on its side. Of course, we are not blind to the practical difficulties in the way. First, there are the existing contracts with the company-managed lines, some of which have to run yet for several years. But once these contracts have expired, or the Government admits the practicability of transferring some at least of the lines to itself, the principle enunciated in Mr. Achariar's Resolution can hardly be evaded. State ownership of railways in this country is, in our opinion, but a logical extension of a principle long ago accepted by the Government, and it must be some consolation to the mover of the Resolution that Mr. Clark, the Commerce member, did not question the usefulness of the proposed enquiry, pleading that the final decision lay with the Secretary of State. We think Mr. Clark, as well as the Government of India, must know that the control of the Secretary of State over Indian railway development has been decidedly partial and unequal in the case of company-owned lines, several of the companies having been favoured to the detriment of others or the general interests of the people. It is much to be regretted, therefore, that Mr. Achariar's Resolution was not accepted, inasmuch as it would have provided a means, if not of the complete nationalisation of the railways, at any rate of settling many of the outstanding problems of railway administration and policy in the country.

DAY BY DAY.

Lord Minto.

In the concluding portion of the biographical review of the late Lord Minto which appears in a supplement to-day we have summed up the features of his Viceroyalty which, in our view, will cause it to stand out as one of the most notable, and most beneficial in its results, in the history of British rule. It only remains to add that the news of Lord Minto's death will be received by all classes in this country with those feelings of emotion which must arise in the breast of every sincere patriot when he hears of the loss of one who has been a good friend to his country and who acted with the single aim of promoting its good. And there will be deep and unfeigned sympathy with the gracious lady, now widowed, who throughout stood by

his side and encouraged him in his fearless determination to do what he believed to be right, regardless of consequences. Lord Minto's name will always be remembered as the Viceroy who at the critical moment, recognised that the time for conceding to the people of the country a substantial and responsible voice in the administration of their own affairs was overdue, and as the man who had the courage to undo with a stroke of the pen the mistake of the deportations. And those who had the good fortune to come into personal contact with him will remember him first and foremost as a singleminded, straight forward, courteous and sympathetic English gentleman.

Surviving Viceroy.

It is interesting to note that of ex-Viceroy of India three survive Lord Minto, who was the last to retire, Lord Curzon, Lord Lansdowne and Lord Elgin. Of these, the two former were, of course, quite young men when they left India. Lord Lansdowne, who completed his tenure in 1894, was then only 49, while Lord Curzon, when he resigned in 1905, was three years younger. Lord Elgin was fifty when he retired. Lord Minto was sixty when he came to India was thus much older than any of his three predecessors at the time of their retirement, and older than the age at which most of the preceding Viceroy have commenced their term. The wives of no less than four Viceroy of India who have been dead for many years, survive them.—Lady Lawrence who is ninety-four, Lady Mayo, who recently celebrated her eighty-seventh birthday, Lady Lytton who is over seventy and Lady Dufferin. On the other hand two of the living ex-Viceroy whose wives were with them in India are now widowers.—Lord Curzon, whose wife died soon after his return to England, and Lord Elgin, who became a widower in 1909, but recently married again.

The King's Visit to Paris.

Interest has been aroused by the news that Sir Edward Grey is expected to accompany the King to Paris in April. This, of course, is strictly within the correct etiquette on such occasions, but it is rather curious that on the two occasions when King Edward had a Cabinet Minister with him on a foreign trip it was not the Foreign Secretary who accompanied him. Lord Selborne, when First Lord of the Admiralty, accompanied him to Kiel, and Lord Crewe was in attendance on the other occasions. On the other hand, King Edward generally had Lord Hardinge (who was then Permanent Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office) in his suite in case of need, though, it was explained in the House, Lord Hardinge's presence carried no Ministerial responsibility.

The Aegean Islands.

Greece's refusal to allow Chios and Mytilene to revert to Turkey, as reported by Reuter, was to be expected, but there is an impression gaining ground, in Constantinople at any rate, that these two islands are mere pawns in the diplomatic game than a question of vital interest to the safety of Anatolia. It is interesting to note in this connection that, though we are hearing so much about Chios and Mytilene, nothing has been said with regard to Lemnos, which, with its natural land-locked harbour and dominant position, effectually commands the Dardanelles. The other two islands, it is true, would in case of war furnish a naval base which would effectually close Smyrna harbour; but the strategic value of Lemnos is considered by experts to be of much greater value to Turkey than the two islands we hear so much about.

Mr. Merriman's Effective Attack.

Mr. Merriman's contribution to the debate on the Indemnity Bill in the Union Parliament seems, according to "The New Statesman," to have created a great sensation in South Africa. In what "The Times" correspondent described as "one of the most effective utterances he has ever made" he attacked first the Labour party and then the Government. The deportations, he declared, were an egregiously false step. They were not justifiable on the ground of necessity, and the Government had by their action thrown thousands into the arms of Labour who were disgusted with the Syndicalist methods. The consequence was that the Labour party would come back fifteen strong after the elections, and sooner or later, through political exigencies, the deportees would be brought back. This was the second deadly blow, Mr. Merriman concluded, that General Smuts had struck the Empire. The speech indicates, "The New Statesman" thinks, that there is a large body of opinion in South Africa which is now alive to the disastrous character of General Botha's blunder; and though the Premier will probably get his Bill through, it will not be long before he has to pay the price of his actions. It is expected that the general election will take place in the autumn.

NATIONAL SERVICE.

DEPUTATION TO PREMIER.

NAVAL STRENGTH UNMITIGATED.

IDEA OF COMPULSORY SERVICE DISCOURAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Mr. Asquith to-day received an important non-party deputation advocating the national service. The deputation was headed by Lord Roberts, and Sir Evelyn Wood and included the representatives of the navy, the territories, the church and various professions. Mr. Asquith emphasised that an important sub-committee of the Imperial Defence Committee was considering the whole question and had practically come to a unanimous decision, which would show that the navy was as capable as it had ever been, in protecting the country from an invasion. He added that the territories were a vast improvement on the volunteers but that they might require more encouragement in some respects. He considered, looking at the present condition of the Army and the Navy, that the deputation's apprehensions were groundless. He did not favour a compulsory service.

DRILLING OF "PEOPLE'S ARMY."

FOUR MILITANT SUFFRAGETTES ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.

In connection with the drilling of the so-called People's Army organised by Miss Sylvia Pankhurst in the East-End, four arrests were made yesterday evening. Miss Ethel Smyth, the well-known composer, was one of those taken into custody.

MR. ARNOLD'S APPEAL.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S LETTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.

In the Arnold appeal case Sir H. Richards quoted the letter from the Lieutenant-Governor to Mr. Arnold saying that the Executive could not re-open the case except by application to the Chief Court. The letter, he said, was a most potent factor against Arnold for he published the libel a month later, notwithstanding the course pointed out to him.

The Court reserved judgment.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE COMMITTEE.

REPORT ON VISIT TO INDIA TO BE PUBLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.

In the House of Commons Mr. Field asked the result of the visit to India of the Foot and Mouth Disease Committee of Inquiry.

Mr. Runciman replied that the preparation of the report had been unavoidably delayed by the long illness of Sir Stewart Stockman, but the report would be issued shortly.

LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK.

ELECTION OF SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON TO THE BOARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Sir Fleetwood Wilson has been elected to the board of the London City and Midland Bank.

BRITISH DESTROYER AGROUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The new destroyer Laverock struck and is fast on some rocks in Skelmorlie Bay on the Clyde.

The crew have been landed.

TURKISH PROPOSALS FOR EXCHANGE.

FIRM ATTITUDE OF GREECE.

GREEK PREMIER SUPPRESSING AUTONOMY IN EPIRUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Reuter learns that Turkey has again proposed to Greece the exchange of other Islands for Chios and Mytilene. Greece replied that she could not depart from the course marked out by the powers. Anyhow Greece in no circumstances would allow Chios or Mytilene to revert to Turkey.

AUTONOMOUS EPIRUS.

M. Venezelos is taking the strongest action to suppress the growing autonomous movement in Epirus. He has cashiered an officer leading the movement although he belongs to a highly influential family. He has also ordered the arrest of the president of the autonomous government.

LATER.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The autonomists in Epirus propose to declare a republic so soon as the Provisional Government which is being organised, is complete.

SERIOUS BLOW TO TURKISH AVIATION.

TWO ARMY AIRMEN KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 28.

Two aeroplanes left Damascus for Jerusalem in experimental long distance flights.

One with Fethy Bey and Sadik Bey fell, both the occupants being killed. Fethy Bey was an intrepid airman in war and his death is a serious blow to Turkish aviation which is still in its infancy.

FIGHTING IN TRIPOLI.

ERYTHREAN TROOPS ROUT INSURGENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BENGHAZI, Feb. 28.

A battalion of Erythrean troops advancing yesterday towards Sidi Ibrahim routed 600 insurgents. The latter left 179 dead on the field. An Italian officer and twenty Askaris were killed, and several were wounded.

ALBANIAN DEPUTATION TO AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, Feb. 28.

Emperor Francis Joseph to-day received Esad Pasha's Albanian deputation in special audience.

His Majesty hoped that the Albanians were now united since the future of Albania would then be assured.

The deputation afterwards lunched with Count Berchtold.

MOROCCO PROTECTORATE LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 27.

The Senate has approved the Morocco Protectorate loan of 170,250,000 francs.

CHINESE POLITICAL SENSATION.

YUANSHIHKAU'S RIGHT-HAND MAN DIES SUDDENLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TIENTSIN, Feb. 27.

The ex-Premier Chaopingchun, the right-hand man of Yuanshihkai, was suddenly taken ill last night and died this afternoon. Poison is suspected.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 1.

A sensation has been caused by the death at Tientsin of the Tutuh of Chili, Chao Ping Chun. Poisoning is suspected. Chao was implicated in the assassination of Sung-Chaiojen at Shanghai last spring the instigator of which was recently murdered.

JAPANESE NAVAL SCANDALS.

HERRMAN RELEASED ON BAIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Feb. 28.

Herrman, the Tokio manager of Siemens and Shuckert, who was arrested in connection with the Japanese naval scandals, has been released on a bail of £200.

THE DEPORTEES.

LABOUR PARTY HOLD PUBLIC WELCOME.

UNION GOVERNMENT PROCEEDINGS DENOUNCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.

The Labour Party held a great public welcome to the deportees at the London Opera House. Mr. A. Henderson M.P., presided. On the rising of the curtain the deportees were accorded a hearty reception and afterwards "Red Flag" was sung. A resolution was adopted greeting the deportees, denouncing the proceedings of the Union Government as an outrage on the working-class liberty and constitutional freedom and promising to assist the deportees to return to South Africa free, so that they "may continue their work for organised labour and that such tyranny may in future be rendered impossible."

THEIR MAJESTIES AT RAILWAYMEN'S CONCERT.

SUFFRAGETTES FOILED BY ORGANIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 1.

A choir and orchestra composed of eight hundred railwaymen, conducted by a railway director, gave a concert in the Albert Hall yesterday evening in aid of the Railway Benevolent Institution.

Their Majesties were present. An attempt by Suffragettes to address Their Majesties was foiled by the organist who began to play. The interrupters were ejected.

ALLEGED DASTARDLY MURDERS.

VICTIMS SHOT IN THEIR BEDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HOUGHTON, Feb. 1.

Three members of the Western Federation of miners have been arrested on a charge of murdering three non-unionist English miners at Painsdale on December 7th. The victims were shot in their beds with rifles from a neighbouring wood.

METALLIFEROUS AREAS IN NORTH AUSTRALIA.

CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS RECOMMENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Feb. 28.

The majority report of the Royal commission, appointed to investigate the resources of the Northern Territory, regards the territory as a primarily mining and stock country. It says that it contains enormous metalliferous areas and recommends the construction of railways costing 7½ millions sterling.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT LOAN.

REACTION IN GILT-EDGED SECURITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.

A reaction has occurred in gilt-edged securities on the imminent issue of a five millions sterling Canadian Government 4 per cent. loan at 99.

SOMALILAND CAMEL CORPS.

KARACHI, Feb. 28.

The camels required to raise the strength of the Somaliland Camel Corps from 450 to 500 (its new strength), as notified by Mr. Harcourt in the House of Commons on the 25th instant, will leave from Karachi on March 6.

BUNERWAL EXPEDITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 28.

Reports from Peshawar show that while the troops had no serious fighting in the recent counter raid into Buner, their powers of endurance were put to a test. Rain in the night while they rested at Rustam, before making their dash across the Malandri Pass, added to their discomfort as all were in light marching order.

END OF LAHORE MEDICAL STUDENTS' STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 28.

The Lahore Medical College students' strike is now over, the bulk of the students on strike having applied for re-admission by midday to to-day.

GHASTLY DETAILS OF BENTON'S DEATH.

SHOT IN VILLA'S OFFICE.

INFORMATION WITHHELD FROM AMERICA ON TECHNICAL GROUNDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 1.

According to conclusive information reaching the officials here, Mr. Benton was unarmed and was shot dead in General Villa's office.

It is stated that Mr. Benton waited for two hours outside for an interview and was shot in the stomach after he entered the office. He received other wounds afterwards although the first was mortal.

A telegram from Nogales states that General Carranza has refused to supply Mr. Bryan with information concerning Mr. Benton's death on the ground that Mr. Benton was a British subject.

MEXICAN OUTRAGE.

U. S. DEMAND PUNISHMENT OF CULPRITS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

Mr. Bryan, Secretary of State, has announced that a demand for the punishment of those responsible for the killing of the American, Vergara has been sent to the Government of Mexico.

ARREST OF MISSIONARY IN PORTUGUESE CONGO.

DEMAND FOR INFORMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LISBON, Feb. 27.

The Minister of Colonies has telegraphed to the Governor of Angola urgently asking for information regarding the arrest of the Rev. Bowskill.

DAYLIGHT ROBBERY OF £40,000.

POSTAL MOTOR VAN PLUNDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 1.

A postal motor van delivering registered packets to banks and financiers was robbed of securities worth forty thousand sterling yesterday.

The robbery was committed in daylight, presumably when the guard left the vehicle for a moment.

HYDERABAD BOY SCOUTS.

SUCCESSFUL DEMONSTRATION AT RAICHUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAICHUR, Feb. 28.

The Boy Scouts of the Hyderabad Command assembled at Raichur for a rally yesterday. At Raichur the whole town turned out and the Raichur Boy Scouts and Girl Guides were on the platform under the command of Inspector Fox. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed as the Union Jack was unfurled and all present saluted it, while the Raichur police bands played the National Anthem. The combined Scouts' bugle and police bands then headed the procession to the billets, the boys having loaded their luggage on their own trek-carts which they pulled.

In the evening a successful fancy sale was held at the Railway Institute which almost paid the expenses of the demonstration. After the flag parade and prayers and dinner a concert was held, the hall being crowded. The feature of the programme was the remarkably fine performance of Swedish drill by a troop of girls and boys, trained by Miss Anthony, a schoolmistress of Raichur.

Reveille was sounded at 5 this morning and the Brigade trocked to the ancient ruins of Raichur Fort and kept in signalling communication with headquarters. Lectures were given on the battle of Raichur and practical first aid by District Scoutmaster Cameron and Dr. Deane respectively.

This afternoon, after the general inspection, the boys will play the Raichur police at hockey and will be entertained by the Raichur public at dinner.

CALCUTTA MURDER TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

At the High Court sessions to-day, before Mr. Justice Stephen, the case in which Nirmal Kanto Roy is charged with the murder of Inspector Ghose and a boy named Ananta Tel was again adjourned.

Police Superintendent James Walker deposed that he took charge of the revolver on the night of the 19th and found its chambers in the following order:—exploded, loaded, exploded, miss-fire, loaded. He was told that four or five shots were fired and as only two chambers of the revolver were exploded he went out in search of the second revolver.

Cross-examined, witness said, in this case two other persons were suspected but they were subsequently discharged. The revolver found was a 450 bore, and such revolver officers. The police revolvers had no volvers were generally used by Calcutta

FIGHTING AT KAZERUN.

GENDARMES BRAVELY DEFENDING BARRACKS.

REINFORCEMENTS EXPECTED TO-MORROW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TEHERAN, Feb. 27.

Fighting at Kazerun continues. The gendarmes, who are officially stated to number 340, are reported to be bravely defending the barracks under the command of a Persian officer. Madame Ohlson is with them.

Besides Ohlson, one native officer and three gendarmes were killed. Some others were wounded. The casualties of the enemy are not known. Reinforcements from Shiraz are expected on Sunday morning. Further reinforcements are hurrying from Bushire. The gendarmes are reported to be in a strong position.

FRENCH FISCAL REFORM.

HEATED DEBATE IN CHAMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 27.

The debate in the Chamber on the Government's income-tax proposals was characterised by a strong attack on the part of M. Brind against the general policy of M. Caillaux. The debate resulted in the adoption by 329 votes to 214 of the resolution approving the Government's fiscal reform policy, notably the relief on land from taxation. It is now expected that the Ministry will last until the general elections.

FOGGY WEATHER IN MAGDEBURG.

SEVERAL RAILWAY FATALITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.

In a fog this morning five platelayers were killed by a train near Magdeburg.

Three platelayers were killed in similar circumstances at Maubeuge on the Franco-Belgian frontier.

IRRIGATION IN TRANSCAUCASIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 27.

The Government has drawn up a Bill providing a million sterling for the irrigation of 236,520 acres in Karabagh Steppe, Transcaucasia, including eighty-one thousand acres for cotton growing.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 28.

Captain Archbold, R. E., is transferred from the Meerut to the Peshawar division Military Works.

Captain Maclelland, Mountain Artillery, Quetta, is posted to No. 8 Mountain Battery, and Captain Murray is posted to 82nd Company, Royal Garrison Artillery. Captain Stace, R. E. has been selected to officiate as Deputy Mint Master at Bombay.

Captain Lumley Smith, 21st Lancers, is appointed to the adjutancy of the Herts Yeomanry.

Captain A. Mitchell, Royal Garrison Artillery, Aden, has been selected for the adjutancy of the Madras Artillery Volunteers.

Captain Gardner, Seaforth Highlanders, has been selected as Adjutant of the Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteers. It has been decided that the commandants of Indian Cavalry Regiments appointed before 9th November, 1913, shall have the option of vacating the command of their regiments at the age of fifty years with the benefits admissible under Army Regulations of India volume I, para 163 (a), of residing in or out of India till the age for compulsory retirement.

The following second lieutenants of the Indian Army and posted to the regiments noted against their names:—W. B. G. Batten, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles; G. H. Atkinson, 45th Sikhs; B. Fitz H. Randall, 3rd Horse; H. C. Armstrong, 67th Punjab; C. G. Borrowman, 96th Infantry; R. H. Stable, 122nd Infantry; R. M. M. Lockhart, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force); V. Cambier, 30th Lancers; J. H. L. Walcott, 2-2nd Gurkha Rifles; A. F. G. Forbes, 18th Lancers; G. Leunox, 37th Dogras; E. J. C. Ashmore, 1-10th Gurkha Rifles; R. J. N. Norris, 7th Rajputs; H. C. S. Minchin, 52nd Sikhs; L. A. Stuart, 123rd Rifles; I. E. R. Weir, 127th Infantry; A. G. Hunter, 32nd Lancers; F. E. Lemarchand, 2nd Battalion, 2-5th Gurkha Rifles; R. D. Smith, 33rd Punjab; D. A. G. Dallas, 36th Horse; G. U. G. Robinson, 88th Carnatic Infantry; A. C. Pegg, 93rd Infantry; C. H. D. Passy, 24th Punjab; G. Uloth, 28th Cavalry; I. J. Hughes, 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles; F. W. Messervy, 9th Horse; G. F. Baines, 33rd Cavalry; I. F. G. Hall, 25th Cavalry; E. K. Bird, 29th Punjab; V. W. K. Mackinnon, 5th Infantry; C. E. Stuart Prince, 59th Rifles; B. J. P. Mawdsley, 17th Cavalry; A. J. Tisdall, 74th Punjab; G. B. Harvey, 5th Cavalry; E. W. D. Vaughan, 2nd Lancers; G. D. Payne, 98th Infantry and B. W. Browning, 9th Infantry.

SOUTH AFRICAN PEACE.

BILL IN UNION PARLIAMENT

DRASTIC POWERS FOR THE POLICE.

LEGALISING OF SUMMARY DEPORTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 28.

The Peace Preservation Bill, which has been introduced into the House of Assembly, gives the Government drastic powers to preserve order and public safety. It empowers the police to arrest without warrant persons suspected of treason or of inciting thereto; it protects workmen against intimidation; it penalises breach of contract by employees in public utility services, and it authorises the deportation of persons convicted of sedition or incitement thereto, unless they are South African born.

MINE LABOUR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPABILITIES OF NATIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 28.

Giving evidence before the Dominions Commission, Mr. Smyth, Secretary to the Mines, said there were natives in the mines capable of overseeing natives, in many cases as satisfactorily as Whites, although he believed that in a highly organised industry like that of Witwatersrand, where all mining was carried on at high speed and under dangerous conditions, the problem could not be tackled only by native labour as easily as in a shallow colliery or a small reef-working mine.

FIFTH TEST MATCH.

SOUTH AFRICA v. ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PORT ELIZABETH, Feb. 27.

The fifth test match began here to-day between South Africa and England. South Africa went in first and scored 193 runs, of which P. Hands made 83. England has made 48 for the loss of one wicket.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

In the test match in South Africa, England to-day carried their score to 357 for 8, Mead scoring 117.

RETIRING "JANGI LAT."

DEPUTATION OF SIKH LEADERS.

SIR O'MOORE CREAGH'S TRIBUTE TO SIKH LOYALTY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 28.

A remarkably interesting event took place at the Commander-in-Chief's residence this morning when a deputation of the Sikh community waited on Sir O'Moore Creagh and presented him with a farewell address enclosed in a beautiful sandalwood box. The presentation took place in the drawing-room and 48 Sikh gentlemen were present.

Sardar Sundar Singh Majithia of Amritsar read the address.

The Commander-in-Chief was attended by General Peyton, Military Secretary, and his personal staff.

The address ran as follows:—

May it please Your Excellency,—On behalf of the whole Sikh community we, the representatives of the Chief Khalsa Diwan and members of the Khalsa Panth, beg to approach Your Excellency with this farewell address and to express how sorry we feel at the approaching departure of our "Jangi Lat," who has won our hearts and who was always ready to befriend all good causes.

It is a very disappointing incident of official life in India that those whom we begin to love and respect, those who win the confidence and the loyalty of the people, go away disturbing personal ties which have always been the source of loyalty and strength in India. We need hardly assure Your Excellency that you have won the admiration and respect not only of the Indian Army, but of the Indian people, and of all the leading men outside the Army and there are men amongst us to-day who look up to you as they looked up to their own "Fathers." In your person Your Excellency revived the old traditions of personal friendship, and amidst your multifarious duties you always found time to cultivate personal relations. You were never too busy to see a friend, never in doubt when a friend sought your assistance, never too tired to hear him, and always ready to make the interests of your friends your own.

That is how friendships are made and this was the secret of the success of those who built this vast Empire. This is the only way for the future to secure loyalty and strength for the country. It is personal friendship between the two people continued lifelong that can strengthen the foundations of the Empire and keep in hand the forces of disorder which dominated India before the advent of the British rule; and five short years are much too short to influence the course of events in the cause of active loyalty and good government of the country.

Your Excellency, India is passing through a period of transition and needs a continuous policy. No patriot with any vision of the future can afford to weaken the Government, and we can assure Your Excellency of the loyalty and devotion of the Sikh community to the British Raj. The name of His Excellency Lord Hardinge and yourself will be always associated with a policy of sympathy and friendliness which continues unbroken for a generation and is sure to be rich in good results. Your Excellency has done a good deal for the Indian Army and the many beneficent results of your labours will always be gratefully remembered by every unit of the Army. We Sikhs have military traditions and are proud to have a chief whose sympathy with our ideals and whose kindness to us and our institutions, has been manifested in many ways, for which we shall ever be grateful; and we have every hope that Your Excellency will commend us to the kind and considerate care of your equally illustrious successor.

In conclusion, we beg to tender again our grateful thanks to Your Excellency and Lady O'Moore Creagh for your invariable courtesy and unquestioned devotion to India and to all that is for the good of our country and community; and we are all sure we can always count on your sympathy and support for all that is good for our country. May Akal Purkh bring you all that you desire and shower his choicest blessings on you and yours.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Sir O'Moore Creagh, in reply, said:—Gentlemen, I thank you all most warmly for the address you have given to me and am glad to see the members of the Khalsa Diwan before me to-day, and I will ask them to convey to the Panth my deep regret at leaving them and to say that I wish them all good luck and that I view their future under the British Government with complete confidence.

It is as you say, a disappointment incident to official life that these partings have to be and I myself feel it greatly; but after 37½ years' service my time to go must soon have arrived and my life among you has been longer than has fallen to the lot of most. It began just over 45 years ago when I served first in a squadron commanded by a most worthy Sikh officer Risaldar Major Milkha Singh who had previously served in the Khalsa Army, and who taught me all I know of the Sikhs when I was a young man. Since that time my Sikh friends have been innumerable, and I greatly appreciate their good qualities of heart and character and above all their devotion and bravery in following our officers in whom they have confidence.

India, as you say, is passing through a period of transition and you have expressed your loyalty and devotion to the Government. Gentlemen, I know you well and have known you for a longer period than has been the lot of most men. I never have and never will doubt your loyalty and devotion to the Government. I know it and in my long career have seen many illustrations of it in peace and war. I have always tried to do my best for the Army in which you Sikhs are so well represented and have such proud

traditions, and I am sure my successor will value you as I do. I leave the Army with extreme regret as you may well imagine. Lady Creagh and I are deeply grateful to you for your kind words regarding us, and it is some mitigation of our sorrow at parting to know that we carry your good wishes with us. I also pray that Akal Purkh will bless you all, and I can assure you that until the day of my death you will always have a place in my heart.

After concluding his speech Sir O'Moore Creagh decorated General A. B. C. Williams with the C. B.

His Excellency, his staff and the deputation were photographed in the grounds.

ARMY AVIATION IN INDIA.

SITAPUR FLYING SCHOOL.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 28.

In connection with the Central Flying School at Sitapur the following details are published.

The establishment is now complete with the exception of one officer, who has been appointed, but who is still on deputation in England, and a certain number of the Indian personnel who are shortly to be taken on the strength.

The following buildings to meet special requirements are in process of erection or adaptation:—Aeroplane shed, machine shop, store garage and petrol store. The aeroplane shed is expected to be completed early in March. The machine shop is an adaptation of a single-storey barrack building and when completed will fulfil all requirements.

In addition to the four sanctioned aeroplanes the Maharaja of Rewah has generously presented an aeroplane to the school. This is of the Royal Aircraft Factory design biplane, known as B. E. 2 A. It is engaged with a 70 H. P. Renault air-cooled motor, capable of a speed of 72 miles per hour. The other machines consist of two B. E. 8 S. 80 H. P., Gnome and two Maurice Farman biplanes (70 H. P. Renault). Of these the B. E. 2 A and one Maurice Farman arrived in Sitapur on February 20, and are now in course of erection. A Maurice Farman has left London and the delivery in England of two B. E. 8 S. is expected immediately.

The school possesses a portable hanger which will remain erected on the aerodrome until the permanent sheds are ready for occupation. This hanger will then become available for housing machines on arrival at destination on the completion of cross-country flight.

The aerodrome at Sitapur is in area roughly of 400 acres, the shape of which it is hoped to improve greatly in subsequent years. The first flights were made on February 24, when the Renault aeroplane was used and each officer flew in turn for a short time.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF SIBPUR COLLEGE.

DISCUSSION IN BENGAL COUNCIL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Council Mr. Sundranath Roy moved a resolution asking the Government to drop the proposal to abolish the Sibpur Engineering College and if the present site is considered unsuitable to remove it in or near Calcutta or make it a branch of the proposed Technological Institute in Calcutta. He said he was not opposed to a department of civil engineering attached to the proposed Dacca University, but what he wanted was that the Sibpur College be not abolished. The utility of the College had been questioned, and it would be considered a reactionary measure if there were no Engineering College in or near Calcutta. It had been admitted that the supply of engineers was not equal to the demand.

The resolution was supported by nine non-official members. Mr. Lyon in his reply on behalf of the Government, said they had no intention to restrict the facilities of or lower the standard of education in Bengal. He, however, was unable to accept the resolution as the Government had to take into consideration the report of the Public Services Commission about the establishment of an Imperial College of Engineering and also the report of the Technological Institute Committee which was before the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

The resolution was then withdrawn.

The Council then adjourned till Monday.

RECENT HOUSE SEARCHES.

PROTEST BY HIGH COURT VAKILS' ASSOCIATION.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 27.

At a meeting to-day of the High Court Vakils' Association of which Mr. J. N. Chaudhuri, whose house was searched, is President, with the Hon. Dr. Sunderlal in the Chair, resolutions were passed expressing surprise at the search and placing entire confidence in Mr. Chaudhuri and his son, and protesting strongly against the action of the authorities in subjecting to indignity a man of a distinguished character and unblemished record.

Copies of the resolutions were sent to the Viceroy and the Lieutenant Governor. Sir Fredrick Haliday, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, was at Allahabad, a few days ago.

HOUSE SEARCHES AT LAHORE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, March 1.

In connection with the houses searched in Lahore, Basant Kumar Biswan compounder in a dispensary, here who was arrested in his village in the Nadia district has been brought to Lahore. The house of Upendranath Bose and Chandi Charan Bhattacharya, employees in the Chief Storekeeper's office, N.W. Railway, Lahore were also searched. Nothing incriminating was found.

VALUE OF SWADESHI BANKS.

CAWNPUR CHAMBER AND RECENT CRISIS.

EFFECT ON DISPOSAL OF MANUFACTURES.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPUR, Feb. 28.

The twenty-sixth annual general meeting of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce was held this morning, the Hon. Mr. H. Ledgard, President of the Chamber, being in the chair.

Mr. Ledgard delivered a lengthy address and referred first to the prevailing scarcity. He said Government had had recourse in good time to every measure of famine policy that experience and foresight could suggest. The relief afforded by Government, he added, could scarcely go beyond the provision of the bare necessities of life, and consequently there remained ample scope for private charity to supplement Government aid and to second the efforts of Government officials.

Referring to railways Mr. Ledgard said that last year he had severely to criticise the administration of the G. I. P. Railway; but this year what he had to say was appreciative and he referred to some recent activities of that line.

Regarding the East Indian Railway, the speaker referred to the long talk of project of doubling the main line between Allahabad and Delhi, which was of the greatest importance. If, Mr. Ledgard added, the project in question was within the range of immediate probability, the members of the Chamber could congratulate the Company on its solicitude for their needs, and themselves on the prospect of their early satisfaction. If the carrying out of their programme of improved facilities and increase in rolling stock was limited in the next few years, the limitation would be due to the funds made available by Government. Government would have expended this year on railways the full £12 million sterling laid down by the Incheape Commission as the standard annual grant. If, in the first year, the full sum had been expended, and there were to be many years of short expenditure to make up for the attainment of the standard this year, it would lead one to demand further grants to compensate for the past.

Referring to the proposed extension of the metre-gauge system of the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway from Soron to Agra, via Etah, the speaker said the scheme would inevitably meet with opposition from supporters of the broad gauge system. In view of the serious block on the broad gauge system in 1912 the speaker thought that the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway should be permitted to carry the products of the upper portion of the province on their own rails, to the great trade marts of Delhi and Agra.

THE BANK FAILURES.

On the subject of the recent bank failures, Mr. Ledgard said that to them as a Chamber, the failures did not seem altogether as a surprise, and the Chamber had urged special banking legislation in 1910 when the new Indian Companies Act was being discussed. He continued: "A blow has been dealt at Swadeshi enterprise which we wish could have been avoided. I, for one, realise the potential value of these banks, if well managed. They enter small and unfrequented places, hitherto not exploited by the larger banks, and educate the people in habits of thrift by tempting money from their hoards. To us business firms they have proved a convenience in the collection of drafts from the small trader. He, in turn, has benefited through being brought into direct touch with manufacturers. The withdrawal of these facilities through the recent failures must to some extent be responsible for the recent poorer off-take of the various manufactures in which we are severally interested."

COTTON GROWING.

Referring to problems connected with cotton-growing, Mr. Ledgard said that another Deputy Director of Agriculture was required for Bundelkhand which possessed great possibilities in the way of cotton-growing, and which at one time grew a very much larger area than at present. Bundelkhand problems connected with sugar and wool industry were also discussed.

In regard to the Agricultural Department Mr. Ledgard urged upon Government the advisability of spending more money on agricultural research and demonstration farms. He said that the type of students for the textile class at Roorkee College should not be Indian mistries, but lads of the domiciled class and Anglo-Indian community. In response to the request of Government asking for assistance in finding students in time for the opening of the class in October last, steps were taken to recruit lads from the European schools in the province, but there was a singular lack of response. Ultimately, some ten students were found. The members of the Chamber interested in cotton manufacturing had promised employment for eight of these boys.

The election of the committee for 1914 was then announced.

CHINESE MINISTER IN LONDON.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, March 1.

The "Morning Post's" Peking correspondent says that Lu Yukin, the Chinese Minister in London, is to be recalled, and it is expected Lu Chen Singh, Premier in 1912, and subsequently Minister of Foreign Affairs, will replace him.

MR. ASQUITH ON ARMAMENTS.

"REMEDY IN HANDS OF PEOPLE."

NO WOMEN'S BILL THIS SESSION.

Armaments, electoral reform, adult franchise, and railway nationalisation were chief among the subjects upon which a Trade Unions Congress deputation submitted resolutions to Mr. Asquith in his private room at the House of Commons on Feb. 12, says the "Daily Chronicle."

Mr. H. Elvin, in presenting the resolution on plural voting, spoke of the Prime Minister's "failure to redeem his repeated pledges to women."

Mr. Asquith (with some asperity): All these pledges have been entirely carried out.

Mr. Elvin suggested that if there were congestion this Session the Government might drop one of their Bills, so as to bring in a Women's Franchise Bill.

Mr. Asquith: They are not going to do so.

Mr. Seddon, in presenting the resolution against conscription and undue armaments, suggested a Royal Commission to inquire into the conduct of the "brigands of capital" in connection with the construction of battleships.

"SECURITY WE MUST HAVE."

Replying to the protest against armaments, Mr. Asquith reminded the deputation that he had expressed his opinion in no uncertain language as to the grievous and growing burden which the present scale of expenditure upon armaments imposed.

It could not be supposed that it was any satisfaction to the Government, whose political ambitions were set on social reform, to ask large sacrifices from the tax-payers for the purposes of maintaining military and naval security. But such security we must have. Without security for trade and the commerce of the Empire, our national existence here and abroad would become imperilled, and in time might become impossible.

He adhered to the view which he had always expressed, not once, but many times, that the true remedy, if remedy there was, must be discovered in the concerted and combined action not only of Governments, but of what was still more important, the peoples.

They, after all, were really responsible. In these days, when the spirit and practice of democracy, however much it might be disguised by outward form, was practically universal, the people had the remedy in their own hands. It was the combined and intelligent action on the part of the peoples of the world to which the Governments of the world must be responsive, which seemed to him to afford the best way of escape from a state of things which was deplored by no one more than by those who are responsible for the time being for the government of the nation.

NO INVITATION TO HAGUE CONFERENCE.

With regard to the position of those officers who were engaged in the fabrication of munitions of war, and to the participation in their administration by persons who had previously been in the service of the State, that was a very difficult matter to speak on, and a still more difficult matter to deal with.

As to what had been said on the subject of the Hague Conference, it was a mistake to say that the Government had refused an invitation to participate in it, for no such invitation had yet been received.

On the subject of railway nationalisation Mr. Asquith said there was one new fact in the situation as compared with last year. The Government had appointed a Royal Commission, which was going into the whole question of the relations between our railways and the community.

Dealing with Electoral Reform, the Premier said he was not going to say anything on the much vexed subject of women's suffrage, except that he could not acknowledge for a moment that there was any justice in the suggestion that either his colleagues or himself had been guilty in this matter of any breach of pledge, or of faith.

On the other questions in the resolution on electoral reform he and his colleagues were absolutely pledged. In regard to some of them, such, for instance, as the extension of the hours of polling, he was glad to say they had made some advance since this time last year.

LORD CREWE ADVOCATES WATCH ON ARMAMENTS FIRMS.

Reference to inflated armaments was made by the Marquis of Crewe when presiding at the annual meeting of the Eighty Club.

He recognised, with others, that the whole business of armaments was beginning to approach a scandal.

"Nobody, I think," Lord Crewe went on, "could be surprised at the reaction, so strongly expressed in the ranks of our party against all this expenditure. The existence of powerful armament corporations is one upon which a careful national eye ought to be kept. (Hear, hear.)"

"The First Lord of the Admiralty takes a keen pride in the splendid service over which he presides, but it is unjust to Mr. Churchill to say or hint that he regards the increase of naval expenditure with a light heart or with anything approaching satisfaction. When we present our estimates we shall do it with anything but a light heart, but I hope we shall be able to show that we are doing it with an unburdened conscience." (Hear, hear.)

VICEROY'S ARRIVAL AT AGRA.

(Associated Press.)

AGRA, Feb. 27.

His Excellency the Viceroy arrived here this afternoon. A salute was fired from Fort to announce his arrival. Lord Hardinge, motored from the railway station to the scene of the Highland Gathering in Macdonnell Park where he was enthusiastically received.

THE FUTURE OF TURKEY.

CRITICISM OF SIR E. GREY'S POLICY.

"A DISTURBING COMMERCIAL FACTOR."

(The aim of the meeting of the recently formed Ottoman Association held in the Cannon Street Hotel, on Jan. 11, was "to call attention to the disturbing effect of the policy of the Powers in the Near East on the financial and commercial markets of the world and on the permanence of international peace.") The Association recently sent a memorial to Sir Edward Grey on the situation in Eastern Anatolia and the Aegean Islands, urging that attempts are being made "to frustrate the sincere endeavour of the Ottoman Government to establish a just and orderly administration in the Armenian provinces." The necessity of a settlement of the question of the islands "on lines satisfactory and fair to Turkey" was emphasised. To this Sir Eyre Crowe replied on Sir Edward Grey's behalf that "he is in full accord with the desire to see peace and good government in the Turkish Empire, and that the considerations urged by the Association have been duly weighed by His Majesty's Government in the efforts they are making in conjunction with other Powers to secure a permanent and satisfactory settlement of the questions still outstanding in the Near East."

All the speakers spoke of the importance to our commercial interests of a sound understanding with Turkey. The chairman, Sir Thomas Barclay, moved a resolution to the effect that the continued interference of the Powers in the internal affairs of Turkey is a dangerous and disturbing factor in the world's markets, and must, as in the case of the Balkan War, prove detrimental to the permanence of international peace. Business men in the meeting shouted "Quite true" when the chairman spoke of the stagnation of business in the City since the beginning of the Balkan troubles. Every attempt to enlist the support of the public for new enterprises had failed, and this was true also of New York, Berlin, and Paris. Unless the Powers abstained from constant interference with the Turkish Government, a new set of difficulties would arise which would be accentuated by any attempt at introducing European control. New Turkey had not had a chance of dealing with her internal problems. We had showed an impatience towards her unworthy of an experienced Parliamentary country. It was in many important ways to the interests of Great Britain that we should remain close friends with Turkey, and help her to maintain her integrity. We must not allow ourselves to be dragged into dictating terms to Turkey which she could not accept, because they would have been fatal to her development and independence.

"A GANG OF SHADY FINANCIERS."

Sir J. D. Rees, M.P., seconded the resolution, and Mr. Tristram Harper and other representatives of City interests spoke, and an eloquent appeal for Turkey was made by Mr. Marshall Pichthal, the author, who read a letter from a friend in the Turkish Ministry of Finance. The writer said: "We are at the mercy of a gang of shady and unscrupulous financiers, who may make us daily sign agreements which in the aggregate will from the heaviest burden which this unucky Empire has ever had to bear." Turkey, said Mr. Pichthal, was shut out from the decent money markets of the world, because he showed a fierce determination to resist any further depredation of her territories, and was preparing to do for herself the work which England was by treaty bound to do for her—namely, to preserve the integrity of Turkey in Asia. "The independence of Turkey is a necessary safety valve of Moslem feeling."

MR. HAROLD COX.

Mr. Harold Cox moved a resolution regretting that the recent policy of Great Britain "has the appearance of having been persistently directed against Turkey." Mr. Cox was cheered when he expressed the opinion that Sir Edward Grey's foreign policy has been marked by a long series of disastrous blunders. Our policy since Sir Edward Grey went to the Foreign Office had been distinguished by deliberate subservience to Russia, and its aim had been to keep Turkey weak so that she would be helpless when Russia wanted to swallow her. Mr. Cox regretted the persistent failure of the Opposition in the House of Commons to criticise the policy of Sir Edward Grey, which was not, as the Opposition appeared to think, a continuance of our traditional foreign policy, but a complete departure from it. Mahomedans, not only in India, but all over the world were bitterly disappointed because England had failed them in their emergency. Our traditional policy was the defence of weak nationalities, but we were now allowing the small nationalities, one after another to be crushed by the greatest military despotism in the world, and we saw England, still the greatest Mahomedan Power, unable to move hand or foot until Sir Edward Grey received instructions from St. Petersburg.

PROFESSOR E. G. BROWNE.

Professor E. G. Browne, referring to Sir John Rees's praise of Sir E. Grey's policy, said that if the Conservative party would revert to the foreign policy of Lord Beaconsfield and abandon that of Sir Edward Grey, they would have a much better chance of coming back to office. Giving a sketch of recent Persian history, Professor Browne said that what had happened in Persia as the result of Russian policy was now happening in Asiatic Turkey—the frustration of loans, &c. Recently Russia had attempted to stop the parcel post to Persia, but had abandoned that after the strong protests made in Manchester and in Germany. "If we must have ententes," he added, "we might do better to have one with Germany, because she has the same object as we have in trade development, as against the restrictive and selfish policy of Russia."

INDIAN COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

TOWN CLERK'S EVIDENCE.

LICENCES AND PERMITS.

RESTRICTIONS ON INDIAN WIVES AND CHILDREN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPETOWN, Feb. 27.

Giving evidence before the Indian Commission to-day, the Town Clerk stated that it was not the avowed policy of the Council to refuse licences on the ground that the applicants were Indians. A considerable number of Indians were dealing in the South African products which did not require a licence. He advocated the registering and licensing of such stores.

A Transvaal Indian complained of having personally to apply in Pretoria for a travelling permit. He urged that the magistrates should be entitled to issue permits. He also complained of the difficulty as regards the holding of property, which could only be held through "white" nominees.

He referred to the registering of children and pointed out that children sent to India to be educated were obliged to return and register at the age of sixteen. If they were late they were prohibited from re-entering the Union. He objected to the restrictions imposed on bringing the wives of Indians into South Africa as an insult to their religion.

Another Transvaal Indian corroborated and objected to the manner in which the Indians were treated on the railways.

Mr. Cousins, Chief Immigration Officer, declared it was unnecessary for the Indians personally to apply for temporary permits which could be obtained by wire. The issue of permits by magistrates had proved unsatisfactory in Natal.

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LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

A CITY SENSATION.

LEADING FIRMS RETIRE FROM STOCK EXCHANGE.

(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON, Feb. 13.

The busiest settlement known for many a long day was a matter of chief interest on the Stock Exchange during the early part of the week; a settlement that passed off well. Remarkable advances were shown on the account. Since then there has been distinct slackening of pace and in some cases a falling-off in strength. But the under-current remains good and there is a steady if quiet flow of investment business. There has also been some profit taking, which was inevitable in view of the substantial advances shown in many directions. Most of the investment money that has found a fresh field during the past week has gone into new flotations. These have made a substantial demand between them and naturally enough the Stock Exchange is rather jealous that money that would otherwise come in its direction should be diverted by the appeals of the promoting fraternity. The list for the past week is a healthy one, there not having been any rubbish among the new issues. They included a Canadian shipping issue, an appeal by the Canadian North Western railway, and Chinese and Belgian railway loans. As regards the Chinese railway loan it was a clever move on the part of the Peking Syndicate to get its ear in before the Celestial Government. There has not been anything in the way of an appeal from South America for a long time, though Brazil is said to be awaiting her opportunity. The fact of the matter is that, with the exception of Argentina, Brazil seems to be the only important Central or South American country that is not in the throes of political trouble. But the worries of her neighbours have not been allowed to affect Brazil and those responsible are undoubtedly wise to hold their hands. I do not think the Stock Exchange need be nervous so long as new issues continue of a class such as we are now experiencing. What it has to fear is a heavy rush of new issues of a more speculative and questionable class. That such a flood will break loose on encouragement is undoubted, but at the moment the less reputable promoter has to reckon with a public still cautious and under-written in a very conservative mood.

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES.

Two weeks ago I promised that whatever happened to other markets, Consols especially and Gilt-Edged Securities generally would steadily advance. At the end of last month Consols showed at the making-up a substantial advance at 76½. To-day they are at 77½. The Stock Exchange is after right in political matters, and one of the reasons why Consols advance in spite of the brisk question in that members believe that King George's persistent efforts to see a satisfactory way out of the difficulty are bearing fruit. His Majesty's constant private interviews with Lord Morley are noted with special satisfaction. India Description with the exception of Rupees, are not quite so strong as they were a week ago, but the fall is only fractional.

HOME RAILS.

The past week has shown that there was far more of the speculative element in the purchase of Home Rails during the previous fortnight than was imagined. A strong "bull" element had been gambling on the London and Brighton half-yearly dividend, and that those people had been over-optimistic. The declaration was at the rate of 8 per cent, which was what wise people expected. That is the same as for the corresponding period in 1912, but there had been an increase for the first six months of 1913 as compared with the previous year; so that the dividend for the whole twelve months shows an increase of 2 per cent, at 5½ per cent, on the ordinary stock and an increase of 1 per cent, at 4½ per cent, on the Deferred. That the "bulls" had looked for something better was proved by considerable offering of "Bertha," as Brighton Deferred Stock is called in the market. A really disappointing dividend announcement was that of the Great Central. All dividends were paid on the Reference Stocks down to 1891, while the 1894 Stock got 2 per cent. In 1912, the 1891 got 1½ per cent, and naturally the 1894 got nothing at all. As for the Scotch lines, the Caledonian with 3½ on the ordinary for the whole year and 1 per cent on the Deferred was disappointing, but the Glasgow and South-Western 2 3/8 on the deferred was equal to anticipations of the optimists.

THE AMERICAN MARKET.

What features there have been in the American market were a reflection of the gambling capacities of Wall Street. Prices generally have not shown strength and a feature was a heavy fall in Rock Island. There have been plenty of rumours but the movement must be regarded as entirely due to machinations on the part of our American brethren.

Among South American railway issues a feature was the news that the Mexican Government had threatened to seize the oil supplies of the Mexican railway. But the market did not attach much importance to this. Still the market in Mexico has been depressed in spite of good traffic returns, the political news from that much troubled country being distinctly disturbing. Argentine descriptions have been the victims of "bear" raiders, while another adverse element has been supplied by Brazil railway issues. It was not comforting to learn that the Brazil Railway directors had announced that quarterly dividends would not be paid in future, an announcement that was not accompanied by any adequate explanation. Members bear in mind that the quarterly dividend on the non-cumulative Preferred Stock was passed at the end of last year.

MINING SHARES AND RUBBER.
Among mining shares there has been a quieter and easier tone in South Africa. Such activity as these shares experienced during the past revival of business was a short duration and rather fragmentary. Other mining sections have been more or less featureless.

It is true that auction sales for rubber

have realised better prices than had been anticipated and that stocks offered were quickly bought. But I cannot see any reason for the "bounce" in rubber shares, as one market was aptly expressed it—that has taken place. Indeed rubbers have been the most active and strong element in the Stock Exchange during the past week. In connection with this it must be borne in mind that ever since there was a rubber market that section has shown a tendency to profit by dullness in other directions; always excepting that prolonged period that we have recently experienced when every department was "dead as mutton." Rubber Trusts, which have holdings in so many of the other companies were the leading feature. There is a good deal of manipulation in the Rubber Market.

A CITY SENSATION.

A sensation in the City has been the arrest in Paris of Mr. Fenner, head of the Stock Exchange firm of H. L. de Montmorency and Company, who invested the Liberal party funds. As everyone knows serious allegations were made at the time Mr. Fenner disappeared. He is a genial man of middle age and was very popular among his fellow members. The firm which he controlled was one of long standing on the Stock Exchange and the falling of the Head Waiter's hammer followed by the announcement of its failure came as a complete surprise. To those of your readers who do not know the ways and habits of the Stock Exchange it may be of interest to know how the default of a firm is announced to fellow members. The Head Waiter mounts his pulpit, and with an auctioneer's hammer strikes a resounding blow. Immediately the babel of voices round him is hushed and from all markets members come crowding in his direction. The first stroke is followed by two more and when the hammer has fallen for the third time the silence is so marked that the fall of a pin, could almost be heard. Then, in a stentorian voice, the Head Waiter states "gentlemen, I have to inform you etc." Immediately after the announcement there is a revival of voices compared to which the former babel was comparative silence.

Something of a sensation has also been caused on the Stock Exchange by reports that several leading firms have decided to retire from that institution on account of the many restrictions, and what are called irritating laws that membership of it entails. Already Messrs. Herbert, Wagg and Russell have resigned in order to build up an "outside" business, as well as the leading firm of Speking and Company, while yesterday came the news that another well-known firm, Rose, Van Cutsem, and Company are leaving to form an outside business. All these firms are interesting and important. Messrs. Herbert, Wagg and Russell used to act for the late King, who more than once showed his appreciation of the excellent advice tendered by one of the partners, Mr. Wagg, whom he often honoured with an invitation to lunch. Messrs. Speking have distinguished themselves by some big enterprises, especially in connection with the meat trade.

Messrs. Rose, Van Cutsem and Company is the leading firm of workers in Canadian Mining shares.

WHOLESALE DRAPERY FIRMS.

The lot of wholesale drapery houses in England has not been altogether a happy one during the last few years. Owing to the rapid growth of the great stores and co-operative establishments the business of the old wholesale house has been handicapped, these great retail firms being in a position to deal direct with the manufacturers. But evidently there are plenty of small people left, for the leading wholesale establishments seem to be recovering from the slump of a few years ago, and 1913 especially was a prosperous year for most of them, enormous profits—such are seen in many businesses nowadays—are not the rule. Of course Rylands which is a giant among these firms, show huge profits that for 1913 having been £163,900. In that case there was a falling off in profits as compared with 1912 to the extent of £22,900. The ten per cent. dividend is maintained, but the amount carried to reserve is ten thousand pounds less at £25,000. Rylands has a reserves fund of three-quarters of a million. There is no other wholesale drapery firm making more than £50,000 a year net profit; but in the case of nearly all the leading houses a substantial increase is shown in the profits.

TRUST INVESTMENTS.

The reports of the various investment trust companies that have come to hand have belied the groanings of pessimists. I give here a list of these enterprises with their yields that may be of interest to some of your readers. Of course it is open to intending investors, to make enquiries, as to the history, etc., of any they may feel inclined to patronise. All these bear a good reputation.

SHARES.

American Investment Trust Def., 140 present price; 5 11/16 yield per cent.
Anglo-American Debt. Trust Corporation, 138 present price; 5 1/16 yield per cent.
Army and Navy Investment Trust Def., 171 present price; 5 9/16 yield per cent.
Bankers Investment Trust Def., 105 present price; 5 3/16 yield per cent.
British Investment Trust Def., 268 present price; 5 7/16 yield per cent.
British Steamship Investment Trust Def., 133 present price; 11 3/8 yield per cent.
Canadian and Empire Trust, 77 present price; 5 3/16 yield per cent.
Consolidated Trust Def., 255 present price; 5 7/8 yield per cent.
General Inv. and Trustees, 111 present price; 5 3/8 yield per cent.
General and Commercial Def., 111 present price; 5 5/16 yield per cent.
India Telegraph and Trust Ord., 111 present price; 7 3/16 yield per cent.
International Investment Def., 78 present price; 6 7/16 yield per cent.
Industrial and General Trust Ord., 163 present price; 6½ yield per cent.
Investment Trust Corporation Def., 214 present price; 5 13/16 yield per cent.
London and New York Ord., 135 present price; 5 3/16 yield per cent.
London and Provincial Ord., 57 present price; 7 7/8 yield per cent.
London Scottish and American Def., 114 present price; 6 1/8 yield per cent.
London Trust Def., 102 present price; 5 7/8 yield per cent.
Mercantile Investment and General Trust 124 present price; 5 5/8 yield per cent.
Merchants Trust Ord., 133 present price; 6 yield per cent.
Scottish Investment Def., 107 present price; 5 5/8 yield per cent.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

FAMOUS YACHTSMAN PASSES THROUGH BOMBAY.

STILL CONFIDENT OF WINNING THE CUP.

A notability of great interest, especially to Bombay yachtsmen, who have entertained in the Harbour so many famous yachts within the course of the past few weeks, passed through Bombay unannounced—one might almost continue the maritime metaphor and say like a ship that passes in the night—by S.S. Maloja which called at Bombay on her way from Australia and Colombo, and sailed for England on Saturday afternoon with the Indian mails for England. This was no less an authority on yachts and yacht racing than Sir Thomas Lipton who was on his way to Europe, after having paid a visit to his large estates in Ceylon. A representative of our evening contemporary the "Advocate of India," who saw Sir Thomas during his brief stay in this city obtained from him some highly interesting views on the chances of the British once again carrying off the cup from America with Sir Thomas's Yacht Shamrock IV.

UNDAUNTED BY DEFEAT.

The gist of the interview was contained in Sir Thomas Lipton's opening statement: "I am going to lift the cup this time" and one cannot but admire his indomitable spirit and untiring hope for success after a series of attempts which have failed through the difficulties which have always to be overcome by British yachtsmen owing to the restrictions put on them by the holders. After repeated attempts in 1899, 1901, and 1903 to carry off the Blue Ribbon of the Seas—attempts which were attended by ill-luck—Sir Thomas, still undaunted in 1912, said: "It is perfectly correct that I still desire to be the means of bringing back the America Cup to England, but I am not prepared to issue a challenge under present conditions. To do so would be to court defeat. While I am in the United States I shall endeavour to get a modification of the rules now governing the race. If the New York Yacht Club will meet me as to the class of yacht to be sailed I am prepared to build two new Shamrocks which shall compete against each other in British waters, the better boat to be sent across the Atlantic to race. But I shall not compete with a freak yacht. All I desire is a fair sporting chance."

Everyone has heard of the restrictions of which Sir Thomas Lipton complains, the necessity for a British yacht being ocean rigged to cross the Atlantic before the race, while the Americans build a series of racing machines, the best of which they pit against a yacht which has to be substantial enough to weather possible gales, but in spite of these difficulties to be overcome Sir Thomas is once again prepared to take his chances as his statement in Bombay the other day shows. He says:—

"I have never felt more confident of success than I do now, he replied. "It is twenty years since I first started racing in America. I have won a great deal of experience during the past fifteen years. I have, in fact, the most valuable collection of cups and trophies of any man in the world in any sport. I won six out of eight international races in Germany at Kiel the year before last, beating the German Emperor's boat and Krupp's boat, the Germania, and I beat them both the year before last at Cowes, a race in a gale of wind. I have raced one of the most successful boats round the British Coast. I have got as good a designer as any in the world to-day for designing a boat of the class I am going to race with in America. No designer living has built more successful boats during the past three years than Nicholson, of Portsmouth and Southampton."

SHAMROCK IV TO BE LAUNCHED IN APRIL.

In regard to the construction of Shamrock IV, Sir Thomas Lipton was reticent and declined to give away the details, but added that the prophecies thereabout which had already appeared in the Press were entirely beside the mark. The true construction when it came to be known, he added, would surprise even the prophetic Shamrock, which, although designated as the fourth of that name would really be the fifth, would, he said, be launched in April and the cleverest amateur in Great Britain, Captain Gold, would take charge of her and the crew would be the pick of all the racing sailors in the British Isles. Sir Thomas went on to say that before putting on the Shamrock's ocean rig he would test her for about six weeks after the launching ceremony, and that when the best of five contests for the Cup took place he hoped to be aboard his yacht during the races.

RULES FOR CROSSING ATLANTIC.

In regard to the crossing of the Atlantic Sir Thomas Lipton said:—"I am afraid they will compel me to do so, but I am going to ask permission to be allowed to tow my boat during dead calms. It can be no advantage to the boat in any shape or form, but it will give me more time for getting my boat prepared in America for the race, and I hope to obtain this concession. I don't want to boast, but I feel pretty confident this time that you will see that Cup taking a change for its health back to the old country, a race in a native soil. It has been in America now for over sixty years, and I am sure you will agree that it is time it should have a look at its native soil once more." Sir Thomas gives the following opinion of his opponents:—"They have always treated me fairly and squarely and I have always told them that I have been licked by a better boat. I don't want to meet better sportsmen than my good friends the Americans, and I have got the feeling that there are just as many Americans who would be pleased if I lifted the cup as there would be should they successfully defend their title."

The first race will take place on September 10.

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MARTIAL LAW DEBATE.

MR. HARCOURT ON CROWN VETO.

LABOUR CHAIRMAN'S MODERATION.

In the House of Commons on Feb. 12, the Labour party amendment to the Address urging the Government to instruct the Governor-General of South Africa to reserve his assent to the Indemnity Bill brought in by General Botha's Government was defeated by 214 to 50. The minority consisted of the Labour Members, three Conservatives (Mr. Watson Rutherford, Mr. Arthur Strauss, and Lord Henry Bentinck), and a handful of Radicals, including Sir William Byles, Sir Henry Dalziel, Sir Joseph Walton, Mr. Handel Booth, Mr. Charles Price, Mr. Percy Alden, Mr. H. Watt, Mr. H. J. Glanville, and Mr. T. Wing.

The debate says the "Daily Chronicle" was enriched by two speeches of great ability, the one delivered by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in proposing the amendment and the other by Mr. Lewis Harcourt. Otherwise the debate was rather featureless. Indeed, all reality went out of it after the masterly and statesmanlike speech of the Colonial Secretary. Like all Mr. Harcourt's speeches, this one glittered with epigram, but its merit was not in its literary vesture, but in the wisdom that it expressed. An abler, a more luminous, or a more succinct statement of the relations that ought to subsist between the Imperial Government and a self-governing Dominion or Colony has never been made in Parliament. Mr. Harcourt's speech will rank henceforth as the classic utterance on the subject. He vindicated in an unanswerable manner the rights of a self-governing Dominion to administer its own internal affairs without external interference, and he threw the mantle of the Colonial Office over Lord Gladstone, who enjoyed, he said, the complete confidence of the Government.

THE LABOUR LEADER.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald justified his re-election as Leader of the Labour party by the extremely adroit and temperate speech that he delivered. Some of us who have the keenest sympathy with the Labour party were disappointed by the rash precipitancy with which not a few Labour speakers have censured Lord Gladstone. Such wild utterances, revealing as they do, a want of knowledge of what the gift of responsible self-government entails, must tend to discredit the Labour party. Very wisely Mr. Ramsay MacDonald did not, by word or inference, impute any blame to Lord Gladstone. He has a true perception of the facts, and knows that for what has been done in South Africa it is General Botha's Government and not the representative of the British Crown which is responsible. His criticism of that Government was pungent and telling. His broad argument was that there was no justification at any time in the South African industrial crisis for the proclamation of martial law, and that the deportations were an outrage on the constitutional liberties of citizens of the British Empire.

A CRY OF ZABERN.

In an eloquent peroration he spoke of the things that really constitute the glory of the British Empire. "Is there any meaning," he asked, "in the phrase 'civil Britannicus sum'?" Slurs have been cast on the character of the deported workers, and their character was, that did not justify martial law or deportation. Providence has often chosen unwarlike instruments to be the medium of great reforms. He cited John Wilkes as a case in point. Mr. MacDonald, narrating the circumstances that led up to the strike, complained that retrenchment and reduction of wages on the railways went on while the inquiry into the railwaymen's grievance was in progress. This was the cause of the railway strike, and a general strike was precipitated. Amid approving cheers from Labour Members Mr. MacDonald said: "I consider that the Syndicalists are the greatest enemies of organised Labour." He granted that a troublesome situation for the South African Government had arisen, but there was nothing in it to

justify the proclamation of martial law. One man, he said, was arrested for smiling at the police. (A cry of "Zabern.") In another case a man standing at his doorstep smoking a cigar after curfew bell was arrested and fined.

The most effective criticism in Mr. MacDonald's speech was that directed against Clause 4 of the Indemnity Bill, which declares that the deported men shall be considered prohibited immigrants. This was a sort of Bill of Attainder tacked on to an Indemnity Bill. He corrected General Smuts on one point. That resolute statesman, in his recent speech in the Union Parliament, said that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had signed a memorial praying for the deportation of Mr. Galbraith Code from British East Africa. "I never heard of such a memorial; I never saw such a memorial," said Mr. MacDonald.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Mr. Harcourt rose at 4.50. He has a Parliamentary style, courtly and elegant, all his own. Its silken grace is agreeable by reason of its very contrast to the cruder Parliamentary methods which are now in vogue. At the outset he entreated the House to be cautious and restrained. It has great powers. Let it not be capricious in their exercise. Any word said here in derogation of autonomous rights would reverberate throughout the Empire. With a few vivid touches he painted the situation in South Africa—the vast native population, far outnumbering the whites; the gold mines, where 250,000 natives are employed, and which attracted a cosmopolitan white community not very tractable. True, the Jagersfontein riot troubles did not arise from the strike, but they showed the sort of South Africa on which everyone is sitting. Not a word would he offer of criticism or of approbation of the acts of the South African Government. It is a perilous policy to meddle or muddle with the affairs of a self-governing Dominion. "You could easily smash the Empire by a day's debate in this House."

He passed on to recall the difficulties with which the South African Government has had to contend in the past six months. Last July there was a strike with riots and serious loss of life. In November came the railway strike; then a sympathetic general strike with sabotage. Between January 7 and January 30 there were 24 dynamite outrages. All public services were threatened, the whole population of the Transvaal was menaced with starvation. The Government felt they were face to face with anarchy and a self-revolution, so they mobilised their own forces. No collision took place between these local forces and the population. No lives were lost. The South African Government thought the security of the country required the proclamation of martial law. They advised Lord Gladstone accordingly, and he signed the necessary authority. "He properly assented to the only methods which his responsible advisers suggested." After the proclamation of martial law, Lord Gladstone ceased to have any responsibility. His consent to the deportations was not needed; nor was it sought; but he was informed that the expulsions were necessary in the interests of peace and order.

LIBERALISM AND THE EMPIRE.

Mr. Harcourt said that the position of a Governor-General was analogous to that of a Constitutional Sovereign who acts on the advice of his Ministers. He implored the House not to indulge in nagging criticism of self-governing Dominions in the control of their own affairs. "That is the worst cement you can apply to the distant democracies of the Empire." The trade unionists of South Africa must fight their battle through their elected representatives in the Union Parliament. If they cannot win there, they can have a General Election. (Tory cheers led by Mr. Bonar Law)—which, like our own, cannot be delayed later than the end of next year. (Liberal laughter.) Were the Imperial Government to refuse to assent to the Indemnity Bill martial law would continue in South Africa. Mr. Harcourt closed with an appeal to the Labour party to remember that Labour, above all classes of the community, is interested in the maintenance of self-government. "The British Empire is held together by a silken cord. Beware lest you twist that cord into a whip lash. The crack of that lash will be the knell of your Empire."

The Colonial Secretary spoke for 35 minutes. So satisfactory was his speech that the Free Opposition Bench decided to take no part in the debate. Mr. Chiozza Money and other Radicals begged the Labour party to withdraw their amendment, but Mr. Barnes said they must insist on pressing it to a division. Two effective speeches in support of the amendment came from Mr. Wedgwood and Mr. Outwaite, both of whom know South Africa and have no love for the mine owners, to whom they attribute a desire to drive all white skilled workmen out of the Transvaal.

EXPENDITURE ON DELHI.

BENGAL CHAMBER'S PROTEST.

"LAMENTABLE POLITICAL FAILURE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

At the annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to-day, the following resolution, proposed by Mr. J. Shorrocks seconded by Mr. Norman McLeod and supported by Sir Allan Arthur was passed without opposition, viz.:—

"That the members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce assembled in their annual general meeting emphatically protest against the excessive outlay of public funds on the new capital city at Delhi, seeing that a great expenditure must be incurred during the next few years in the furtherance of industrial, commercial and railway development of India."

In the course of his speech Mr. Shorrocks said that the Chambers of Commerce of Coconada, South Coromandel, Narayanganj and Chittagong approved of the terms of the resolution and the Madras Chamber approved generally but were holding a meeting themselves to discuss it specially. Mr. Shorrocks went on to say that the scheme so far as they could see would result in an expenditure far in excess of what had been estimated. This money could be far better spent for instance in improvements of the ports of the country. Calcutta was the imperial trade and finance centre of India. Bengal would regard with greater equanimity the Government of Bengal from Dacca than they would the Government of India from Delhi. It was no exaggeration to say that the whole of the civilised world wondered why it was done. Only one of two cities in India could be the real capital, Calcutta or Bombay and Calcutta had overwhelming advantages. During the past two years the scheme had proved itself to be a lamentable political failure.

BENGAL CHAMBER'S PROTEST

REPRESENTATIVE CHARACTER OF MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 1.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce publish the names of one hundred and seventy Europeans representing ninety Calcutta firms, who attended the meeting yesterday at which the resolution regarding Delhi was passed.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 28.

The building of the barracks for the Indian infantry battalion at the new cantonment in Imperial Delhi is steadily progressing. The old unhealthy lines in Darwaganj inside the walled city will be abandoned.

MEETING OF THE MADRAS CHAMBER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 1.

A meeting of the Madras Chamber of Commerce has been held to discuss the resolution about the Delhi expenditure laid before them by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The proceedings have not been made public.

BURMA CANALS ACT.

AN AMENDING BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 28.

At the next meeting of the Burma Legislative Council on March 13th, a bill to amend the Burma Canals Act, of 1905, will be introduced. The objects of the bill are threefold: (1) To encourage the prompt co-operation among cultivators in erecting and maintaining private embankments for the reclamation and protection of land; (2) to simplify the procedure in connection with the application of the provisions of chapter six to the minor canal; and (3) to give authority for the imposition of a penalty for failure to comply with the rules made for the enforcement of customs liabilities and obligations in regard to the village canal.

CREDIT BANK CASES.

JAFFER'S DEALINGS WITH BROKERS.

EVIDENCE OF BHAWANAGAR DIRECTOR.

The prima-facie inquiries in the two prosecutions relating to the Credit Bank, were continued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday some more evidence being recorded in both the cases. In the balance sheet case, Mahomedbhai Nensay was the only witness examined and he said that he purchased the shares and signed the pro-notes, hundies and cheques on being asked to do so by Jaffer.

In the case against Jaffer alone, several witnesses were examined and the case was again adjourned, the public prosecutor observing that at the next hearing he would be able to close his case.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, hearing was resumed before Mr. A. H. S. Aston Chief Presidency Magistrate, of Inspector Morris' case against Jaffer Jooosub and N. R. Mistry in respect of the balance-sheet of the Credit Bank for the half-year ending 31st December, 1910.

Mahomedbhai Nensay was examined by Mr. Nicholson. Witness said that in August and September, 1910 he was doing brokerage for the Credit Bank and he was also doing hundi business generally. One Purshotam Narian was his partner. Witness used to earn about Rs. 250 a month on an average. Besides this, he had no other sources of income and there were decrees out against him and that was known to Jaffer. There was an order of attachment against him and to raise that he borrowed monies from Jaffer on a hundi and paid a part of his debt. The remaining he paid by instalments. Jaffer had asked him to sign an application for 19,500 shares and witness did so. Jaffer had told him that witness would get brokerage for those shares at eight annas per share he would sell out of this lot. Witness was not able to buy even fifty shares but Jaffer told him to take them up and dispose of them, adding that he too would dispose of some. Two promissory notes were executed in connection with these shares. The application money, Rs. 39,000, was paid by executing a note in favour of the Bank for that amount. The note of Rs. 39,000 was signed by his son and Ibrahim Teybi Vagree. Witness had executed along with his son a note for Rs. 1,50,000 in connection with these shares. How the Rs. 1,50,000 were utilised witness did not know. He signed the note because he had the fullest confidence in Jaffer, and he did so on the inducement of Jaffer. Witness had nothing to do with the shares and the pro notes, all which remained with Jaffer. Witness owed about five to seven lakhs to the Bank on these shares. He had signed a cheque for Rs. 50,000 on the 4th January and another for Rs. 25,000 on the 5th January but he had not received any money to pay those cheques. He had signed a number of pro. notes, but he did not know whether for what they were. He used to sign blank notes and hundies and hand them over to his son and he did not know what was done with them. He had an account in the Credit Bank but his pass book was with the Bank. Witness used to sign the cheques on being asked by his sons to do so. He did not know what amount was at his credit when he signed the cheques. Witness had signed a contract to discount hundies of the Credit Bank. It was entered through Jaffer and after its being signed it remained with Jaffer. Witness had not got a copy of it. He did not remember whether it remained with Jaffer personally or with the Bank. On the 2nd December witness was asked to sign a cheque for Rs. 4,000 and add by Jaffer and he did so. He did not know what it was meant for. The contract was to buy hundies of about four or five lakhs at interest of about five or six per cent. Witness did some business with reference to that contract but the business was discontinued when Jaffer demanded more interest.

THE CASE AGAINST JAFFER.

Further hearing of this case was at this stage adjourned and his Worship subsequently took up Superintendent Sullivan's case against Jaffer Jooosub alone on two charges of criminal breach of trust in respect of the aggregate amount of about Rs. 76,000.

Tricunrai Dalpatram Mehta, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he had been a director of the Credit Bank. He joined the Board because Jaffer asked him to do so in June 1910. He was not a resident of Bombay. He lived at Bhowanagar and Jaffer was aware of it. Jaffer told him that he wished to open branches in Bhowanagar and in Kathiawar and proposed to him to join the Board. Witness said it was not possible for him to live in Bombay and Jaffer said he need not attend until he was wired to. He had taken up the qualification shares. He did not remember having served on a sub-committee. He had signed the minutes of a sub-committee but his explanation was that when he came from Bhowanagar his signature was taken. Witness had confidence in Jaffer and he used to sign the minutes without reading the book. He was not paid for the committee work but he was paid for attending the directors' meetings. He put his signature to the minutes after the directors' meeting. He never went to the Bank unless there was a directors' meeting. He knew Rahim Jooosub. He had never met Rahim alone at the Bank. He did not know Mahomedbhai Nensay or Hassan Brothers at all. In one of the minutes he was supposed to have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 75,000 to these parties but that was never brought to his notice. All that he knew was that he was signing in a sub-committee's book but he

did not know what the sub-committee was for. He had attended the directors' meeting on 17th December, 1912. At this meeting the same loan was brought before the meeting according to the minute-book but it was not brought to his notice at that meeting. Mr. Kazi merely read the loans, no particular attention was drawn to the names of individual parties. He never inquired who Hassan Brothers were or who Mahomedbhai Nensay was. At another meeting of the sub-committee in January 1913 he and Hiralal Chotalal Shroff had sanctioned a loan of Rs. 40,000 to the same parties. His explanation about the loan was the same as above. Witness relied on Jaffer's word that the dealings were made with solvent parties. In all he held one thousand shares of the Credit Bank. He had held 500 before he became a director and he took up the others after that. He had paid for those shares but they were kept in the Bank. The certificates never came to him but he had drawn dividends on those shares. He was a partner in G. Mehta and Co., jewellers, who had now become insolvent. He had borrowed for his firm from the Credit Bank but the loan was arranged by his partner. Personally he had nothing to do with the loan. He was aware of the fact that his firm was borrowing monies. At present the firm owed the Bank about Rs. 5,000, but he personally owed nothing except what he had to pay as call money on his shares. He, too, had become an insolvent. Cross-examination was declined.

Madhavdas Laxmidass was the next witness called. He said he was a broker trading in partnership with Parthadas Jivandas. He had acted as a share broker to Jaffer in December, 1912, and January, 1913. He did these transactions for the Credit Bank under orders from Jaffer. The account was rendered sometimes to Jaffer and sometimes to his clerk.

Kaikhushro R. Shroff, also a broker, said he had arranged a loan to Mr. Rustam Cama on 44 shares of the Fazul Mills and 30 shares of the David Mills from the Eastern Bank under orders from Jaffer and he got his brokerage from the Credit Bank. The loan was for about Rs. 30,000. His brokerage was paid from the Credit Bank.

Devidas Kanji, also a broker, deposed to having done share and stock business with Jaffer in the name of the Credit Bank. Another broker named Nuseerwanji Luncherji Mama said he did business in shares with Jaffer. In his books he had entered Jaffer's name as the man he had dealt with, but the transactions were on behalf of the Credit Bank.

Further hearing of the case was then adjourned.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 2ND MARCH 1914.

Before the Honourable The Chief Justice and the Honourable Mr. Justice Bacheelor.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

54-13-468-48—Smetam B. & D. Dhondiba Pandooji v. Shankar Chinmaji & ors. Payne & Co. Ragh. N. & Co. Dlu P. & P.

34-13-577-11—Daphtary F. & D. The Indian Specie Bank Ltd. v. Haji Jan Mahomed & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

51-13-1351-12—Jehangir M. & S. H. K. Fadoonji v. Nawab Kamalia Jung & ors. Bick M. R. & Co. Daph F. & D.

55-13-788-13—Captain V. The Advocate General of Bombay v. Raghunandan Nannu Kothare Nannu H. & Co.

59-13-142-9—Bhai K. & G. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Bonanji Rustomji Mulla & Mulla & ors.

60-13-741-13—Ard. H. D. & Co. Essak Sulleman v. Ptaka Bibi Shah Jahan Begum Captain & V.

62-13-699-13—Little & Co. Wilmet Harrison Grace v. Edith. Hemming Pestonji R. K. & Co.

1-14-17-13—J. Mantri Dowlatrao Jayram Mantri v. Mehji Vallabhdas & ors. Patil Ex G. H. Dalal.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

963-12—Captain & V. Hirji Khetsey & Co a firm v. The B. B. & C. I. Ry Co Crawford B. & Co. Part heard.

1167-12—Unwalla P. & P. Ahmed Fakroodin v. Haji Rajab Haji Mohidin and ors. Manecklal and Ty. Patel and Ex. Part heard, 9-2-14.

842-12—Mulla and Mulla Tyeab Abdulla bin Ababakar Bamji v. Ahmed Fakrudin & ors. Un. P. P. Part heard.

625-12—Crawford B. & Co. Edwin Reis and ors. v. Messrs. W. L. Pantinge & Co a firm and anr. In person Wadia G. & Co Part heard 5-2-14.

Messrs. W. L. Pantinge & Co a firm and anr. In person Wadia & Co. Part heard 5-2-14.

560-11—Payne & Co Mathuradas Kallanji & Co a firm v. Amratil Verchand and anr. Shamrao M. & H.

740-13—Jamsetji R. and D. (For a pauper.) Bakshi Sultan v. Saltebbai Ibrahim Little & Co.

83-13—Unwalla P. & P. Gokuldas Dayaram Master v. Jaffer Mahomed Goolam Hoosein & anr. against 1st Defndt only.

512-12—Jehangir M. and S. Bayabai Widow v. Abdulla Jooosub and ors. Raghavya N. & Co.

772-13—Soonderdas & Co Sobhagchand Naginchand v. Chundulal Ishwarlal Mehta Unwalla P. & P.

767-13—Rustomji & Co Pestonji Sorabji Master v. Dinsha Nuseerwanji Darwalla and anr.

757-13—Bhaishanker K. & G. Hirachand Sakaram v. Shachand Dharmsay and ors. Manchershaw & N.

630-13—Hiralal and Co Nanabhai Tullockchand and ors. v. The Albert Press Co Ltd & anr. Little & Co Bhaishanker K. & G.

688-13—Soonderdas & Co Rose Kate Correa v. Thomas William De Almeida Daphtary F. and D.

99-13—Snamtham B. & Co Bablibai alias Saraswathibai v. Dwarakabai widow & ors. D. J. Mantri Khunderao L. & M.

249-13—Bhaishanker K. & G. The Poona Bank Ltd. & anr. v. Motilal Chunilal Malvi H. M. & R.

601-13—Rustomji & Co Matturadas Gordhandas & ors. v. Ranchordas Kallianji and ors. Ardeshir H. & Co Little & Co. Man. H. M. & Co. Soonderdas & Co. Rustomji & Co.

546-10—Payne & Co The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Gangabai widow & ors. Wadia G. & Co.

1145-12—Mulla and Mulla Pandooji v. Govind Bettani and anr. Bick M. R. & Co.

703-13—Crawford B. & Co Turner Hoar & Co

a firm v. Bhimji Mulji Raval & anr. Daphtary F. & D.

341-13—Shroff D. & Dha Bai Gajrabai widow v. Shamrao Shivshankar Lalpade Little & Co.

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

1174-13—Ardeshir to speak to the Minutes order H. D. & Co. Jehangir G. and S. Rehmatbai & ors. Little & Co. For Consent Decree.

1281-12, Dubash and Co for a pauper, Sitaram Bapoo Mandawkar v. Bapoo Narayana Mandawkar and ors. In Person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal. Long Causes.

805-13—Surajmal and Co. Kanji Pragji v. Premji Vallabhdas and ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Jehangir G. and S. Madhwanji K. and C. Mirza M. and M. Part heard.

1022-12—Wadia G. and Co. The Eastern Bank Ltd. v. N. Gokaldas & Co a firm and anr. Payne & Co.

496-13—Payne and Co Haji Abdulla Haji Mahomed v. Haji Siddick Haji Mahomed & ors. Pestonji R. K. & Co Crawford B. & Co.

947-13—Patel and Jaganand Moreswar v. Vithal Anant and ors. Against 5th defendant only.

286-13—Tyabjee D. and Co. Khushchand Gokaldas a firm v. Kundummal Indermall and ors. Captain and V.

1119-12—Man. H. M. & Co. Rahim Meheralli v. Meheralli Hamir, Manchershaw & N.

1304-12—Amin and D. Chaganlal Ambaram v. Sha Govind Keron. Payne and Co.

975-12—Bhimji and Co. Harekhabai widow v. Luthia Lakhausay, Manecklal and

1323-12—Khunderao L. and M. Choonilal Lachand v. Motilal Raghunathdas, Bhaishanker K. and G.

571-13—Ardeshir H. D. and Co. Purshotam Padamsey and anr. v. Bhaidas Kallindas and anr. Manchershaw & N.

1023-12—Motichand and D. Kuberdas Narseydas a firm v. Chunilal Chotalal and Co. a firm Surajmal and Co. Judah and S. For postponement. Motichand and D. Mulji and Th.

376-12—Raghavaya N. and Co. Nanubhai v. Bhimabai widow and ors. Judah & S.

638-11—Surajmal and Co. Anubhai Virchand v. Virchand Jaichand and anr. Khunderao L. and M. Jehangir G. and B.

299-13—Jehangir M. and S. Cawasji Nuseerwanji Doctor v. Piroshaw Framji Dalal.

1006-12—Nadishaw and D. Byramji Cursetji Darwalla v. Dadabhai Ardeshir Bhaishankarwalla, Jehangir and S.

239-13—Jehangir M. and S. Valoo Mahomed Hassan v. Abajjee Aboo Panadee, Judah and S.

1116-12—Manecklal and T. Vallabhdas Hari-das v. Dayal Haridas, Madhwanji K. and C.

1349-12—Madhwanji K. and C. The Advocate-Genl. of Bombay v. Ramdas Mulji, Nannu H. and Co.

65-13—Jehangir M. & S. Mahomed Bin Mahomed Jaffer v. Miss Moani & ors. Sunderdas & Co.

66-13—Jehangir M. & S. D. & Co v. Miss Gool-nar Sunderdas & Co.

1117-10—Wadia G. & Co. The Tricunmas Milk Co Ltd v. Mulraj Khatao & ors. Payne & Co Edg. G. & W. Bick. R. & Co Daph F. & D.

910-13—Madhwanji K. & C. Dhanavahu widow v. Vallabhdas Lakhdidas and ors. Jamsetji R. & D. For Postponement.

470—Bhaishanker K. & G. Ramvalab. Har-mukhray v. Goparam Harimukhray & anr. Soonderdas & Co Crawford B. & Co.

849-13—Surajmal and Co. Javerchand Dalichand v. Dolatram Kundummal a firm, Daphtary F. and D.

1292-12—Bick M. R. & Co. Ahmedally Shaik Kaderbhai & ors. v. Esmailji Mulla Valibhai & anr. Payne & Co. Motichand & D.

1022-11—Judah & S. Lingoo Pochetty Lingul v. Narayen Yellapa & ors. Tyabji D. & Co. Jeh. M. & S. Dubash & Co. Malvi H. M. & R. Bicknell M. R. & Co Amin & Desai.

TAX ON ASIATICS IN PORTUGUESE E. AFRICA.

BOMBAY GOANS PROTEST MEETING

The Executive Committee of the Goan Union called a mass meeting at the Institute Lusio-Indiano Hall to protest against the imposition of an obnoxious tax on all Asiatics in Portuguese East Africa and to represent the Lisbon Government to abolish the law. The tax in question affects not only the Goan community, but all British Indian subjects. There was a large gathering and the Hall was packed. Dr. A. G. Viegas opened the proceedings and proposed Mr. B. X. Furtado to the chair. He (Dr. Viegas) impressed upon all Goans in India and appealed to them all "to unite with one heart and soul for the sake of all Asiatics who are our neighbours and brethren."

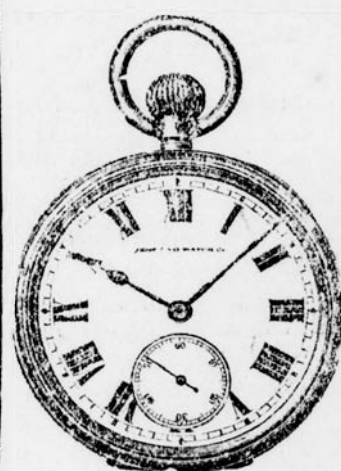
Dr. B. Pais next dwelt upon the subject of the tax in Portuguese East Africa. He further said that the tax was unjust, because it went directly against the Portuguese Constitution which ordains that all Portuguese subjects shall have the same privileges and rights as the European Portuguese. Although exemption has been allowed to the Asiatics adopting European habits, the tax applies to the rest including the poorer classes, Mahomedans, and Hindus &c. who are Portuguese subjects. There were other reasons for appealing against the tax, because it affected the British Indian subject with whom the Goan community have been in close touch for years and from whom they have always received courtesy and good-will.

The speaker pointed out that it was a happy coincidence that the present Minister for the Colonies was Mr. Lisbon Lima who is endowed with a high sense of justice and well disposed towards Indians. He hoped that through his influence the community could reasonably expect a favourable result. The following resolution was then adopted:—That a Committee consisting of Mr. B. X. Furtado, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Dr. B. Pais, Dr. W. F. Pais, Mr. F. X. Furtado and Mr. G. F. Fernandes do wait upon the Consul-General of Portugal, and request him on behalf of the Goan community in British India to represent to the Portuguese Government with a view to remove the tax imposed on all Asiatics in Portuguese East Africa. Mr. Manuel A. Fernandes (Editor of "O Goaz") next spoke and gave a vivid description of the subject. He too spoke very highly of the Portuguese Consul Mr. Alfredo Casanova, for the great zeal he had shown for the benefit of his subjects. The Secretary of the Goan Union then read the telegrams sympathising with the movements and the meeting was dissolved with great applause with due thanks to the Chairman.

After the meeting the deputation called upon Mr. Casanova, the Consul-General who received the gentlemen with his usual courtesy. The Committee fulfilled their mission and the Consul forwarded a message to the Lisbon Government asking for a repeal of the tax.

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GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

The Bombay Chronicle.

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT.

March 2, 1914.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF MINTO.

THE VICEROY WHO INITIATED THE REFORMS.

HIS VICEROYALTY REVIEWED.

We deeply regret to announce the death of the Right Hon. the Earl of Minto, the news of which reached us yesterday at 3-15 p.m., in a Reuter's Telegram.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 1.

The death is announced of the Earl of Minto.

Gilbert John Elliot (Murray Kynynmound), Earl of Minto, the fourth Earl and son of the third (United Kingdom), a Baronet of Scotland, Privy Councillor (1902), G.M.S.I. and G.M.L.E. (1905), G.C.M.G. (1898), V.D., B.A., LL.D., Vice-President of the Royal Colonial Institute, a Knight of Grace, St. John of Jerusalem, a Colonel in the Volunteer Force, was born on July 9th, 1845. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1891. He married in 1883, Mary Caroline, a lady of Grace, St. John of Jerusalem, daughter of the late General Grey, son of the second Earl Grey, and sister of the present Earl Grey, who has won distinction as Viceroy of Canada.

Lord Minto was gazetted an Ensign in the Scots Guards in 1867 and retired three years later from the Regular Army. He volunteered and saw service with the Turks in 1877, in the Russo-Turkish War, taking part in the campaign which culminated at Plevna. In 1879, he was in the Afghan War, and in 1881 as Private Secretary to Lord Roberts he played some part in the conclusion of the armistice which followed Majuba. Then he went to Egypt, taking part in the fighting against Arabi and was wounded. His active military career had apparently ended, when he went to Canada as Military Secretary to Lord Lansdowne (1883-85), but in point of fact, the rebellion in North-Western Canada in 1885, gave him the chance of taking part in the operations against the rebels, who were finally crushed at the battle of Batouche. That was the last Lord Minto saw of war, but his reputation as an authority on military subjects endured and he contributed articles to the "Edinburgh Review," the "Nineteenth Century," and the "United Service Magazine" on military topics. His fame as a sportsman is well-known. In his younger days he was in the front rank of cross-country G. R.'s and in hunting he was well-known with the Grafton, Lord Yarborough's and the Bicester. A keen fisherman and a good shot, he was also a promising oar at Eton and Cambridge. In 1898 he was appointed Governor-General of Canada, a post to which he went with the special knowledge gained during the time he was on Lord Lansdowne's staff. In Canada he performed the duties of his high office in a way that won him great popularity with the Canadian people and general approval.

AS VICEROY OF INDIA.

In 1905 when Lord Curzon resigned, Lord Minto was appointed Viceroy of India. He came at a time when the discontent, provoked by the Curzonian administration, was just beginning to be rife, and after, and as a result of, a grave dispute between the Viceroy and Secretary of State as a result of the famous disagreement between Lord Curzon and Mr. Brodick on the subject of the Kitchener Army Administration reforms. He was chosen as a "safe" man, under whose regime, a period of peace and quiet in the Administration might be expected. Difficult as was the task he was called upon to discharge in India, Lord Minto soon showed himself to be possessed of exceptional qualifications for it. One of the first things that engaged his attention on his arrival in India was the system of dual advice to the Viceroy on all army matters, which Lord Kitchener maintained was inimical to economical efficiency and continuity of policy. The transition to the new system, however, now complete, has been attended with the most gratifying results. Lord Kitchener was the first Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army to unite entirely in himself the command of the Army and the administration of the Army Department and emphatic testimony to the success of that system was given by Lord Minto at the meeting of the Legislative Council on 29th March, 1909.

The trouble over Army Administration however is not Lord Minto's chief legacy from the Curzonian regime. He had another, worse still, in the Partition of Bengal. The Indian domestic situation as Lord Minto found it, writes a biographer in the "Indian Review" of 1911, was permeated through and through by the ill-feeling caused by that measure. Before Lord Minto had been many days in India, the Indian National Congress, at its twenty-

can imagine them arguing, that, while there were circumstances connected with the official operation resulting in the Partition, which called for severe reprobation, there were others of which they were equally bound to take note. First, the operation of Partition in an administrative and legal sense was complete. The new boundaries had been marked and the new servants were at work. Indeed, the Imperial and Bengal Secretariats had been at work for months perfecting a scheme of administration for the new Province to be set going at a moment's notice. As the popular outcry against the measure grew louder, the quicker the Secretariat machinery worked, so as to make the fact of the Partition "settled" on a large and impregnable basis. Administrative things are difficult to unmake in India. A change so vast and diversified as that Lord Curzon was in so great hurry to complete and set working on the 16th October, 1905, did not easily lend itself to change of a fundamental character in January, 1906. Many things had happened in the interval, of a character to stagger bureaucratic humanity. The in-

agitators. I have often heard that kind of allegation made before. Governments are apt when an inconvenient storm of public opinion arises, to lay it at the door of political wire-pullers and agitators. (hear, hear.) There are, however, Indian officials of great weight and authority who entirely put aside that insinuation, and who argue that these Calcutta agitators would have no response from the people they were appealing to, if there had not been in the minds of the people a distinct feeling that they were going to suffer a great wrong and inconvenience; and, although no doubt the agitators could form and disseminate these views, yet these sentiments and views existed quite independently of any wire-pulling or agitation. That is my own conclusion from reading the papers.

It is not too much to say that this expression of opinion gave an immense fillip to agitation in Bengal. "Agitate," "Educate" were the cries then. As the agitation and education progressed, however, they assumed undesirable forms.

ANTI-PARTITION AGITATION.

In a reasonable view of the then state of affairs, it is impossible not to realise that both Lord Minto in India and Lord Morley in England were giving the matter the most serious and anxious consideration. The late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Lord Morley himself were quite willing to reconsider the whole question afresh. But things were developing, with startling rapidity in the two Bengals, and in the resulting turmoil and confusion, the Partition grievance became obscured. It was impossible in view of the wide hold the agitation had taken and the innumerable undesirable forms which it had assumed, for responsible statesmen to tackle the Partition question on its merits, apart from the purposes of the agitation it had engendered. Lord Minto has been blamed by both sides. The Viceroy who forbore to take extreme measures against the agitators had been blamed for his weakness. On the other hand, he showed uncommon courage in letting the agitators go the full length permissible, from a constitutional point of view.

The Secretary of State had accepted responsibility for confirming the action of his predecessor: the new Viceroy's position was necessarily a neutral one. It is only due to Lord Minto to say that those who criticised him for looking on as if he were an uninterested spectator, while the anti-Partition agitation grew and developed forgot Lord Morley's words already quoted, by which he practically started the agitation afresh, with a blessing and a hope. When the inner history of this period of Lord Minto's Viceroyalty comes to be told, it will be easier to judge how far he displayed tact and statesmanship in dealing with the situation. The Extremist movement which arose out of the discontent rapidly came to ahead. The break-up of the Provincial Conference at Barisal and the long-drawn out legal proceedings in connection with the arrest of Mr. Surendranath Banerjee; the many forms in which the boycott movement and the intellectual inspiration behind it manifested themselves; the visit of Mr. B. G. Tilak to Calcutta in the middle of 1906; and circumstances attending the resignation of Sir Bampfylde Fuller; the subsequent disturbances in Eastern Bengal, and the climax of the series of crises, the coming of the bomb, makes an interesting, if a melancholy story. By this time the movement had passed beyond the bounds of Bengal. Then ensued the sharp and decisive struggle with the forces of anarchism, marked by the unfortunate deportations, aimed at the wrong people and the enactment of the repressive legislation. This came in quick succession. But it is true to say that by the end of 1908, the forces of disorder were fairly under control.

REPRESSIVE LEGISLATION.

It was Lord Minto's misfortune, not his fault, that he found an India seething with discontent. It was the irony of things that drove one of the most peace-loving of men—and the most tender-hearted of rulers—to provide himself with an armoury of weapons to fight the anarchic forces that had grown up, and that indeed threatened him, as it did one or two other high officials, with personal outrage. The Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, the Press Act, the Newspaper Incitement to Offences Act, and the Criminal Jurisdiction Act—this is a list of repressive measures which we have all deplored; but it would be unfair to Lord Minto to pass judgment on his Viceroyalty on these alone. It is a fair conclusion that these measures were meant honestly to meet an extraordinary situation, and that enormous official pressure was brought to bear on the Viceroy in the matter. The critics who blame Lord Minto for the failure to modify the scheme of Partition forget that in the turmoils of 1906 and 1907, the Partition grievance lost some of its importance. A defender of Lord Minto's policy has put it that from the point of view of the Government the supreme issue was whether law and order were to be maintained and the people protected from the consequences of reckless and criminal conspiracies.

LORD MINTO AT HIS BEST.

But if we pass from the controversial to the constructive aspect of Lord Minto's regime, there is little difference of opinion among those who would see India advance. A less resourceful statesman, it has been well said, would have sought glory in mere repression of anarchy. After-ages will perhaps do full justice to the statesman who saw clearly and saw courageously, and realised that after all, the Viceroy of India is not a mere glorified wire-puller who is expected to call upon the people to "sit down in awe-struck admiration of his astonishing efficiency," but the representative of British Rule, its benefi-

THE LATE EARL OF MINTO.



Viceroy of India 1905-1910. Died March 1st, 1914.

first Session at Benares recorded its emphatic protest against the Partition and appealed to the Government to reverse or modify the arrangements made in such a manner as to conciliate public opinion and allay the excitement and unrest prevailing among all classes of the people. Mr. Gokhale, who presided over the Session of the Congress, devoted a considerable portion of his masterly opening address to this subject. It would take too long, to go over the whole ground, to trace the origin of the administrative change—"the determination to dismember Bengal at all costs"—as Mr. Gokhale said, and the determination at all costs, to suit everything to the interests and convenience of the Civil Service. The thing was done, and the author of the mischief had gone. Lord Minto reaped the whirlwind which his predecessor had sown.

LORD MINTO'S TASK.

In judging of the part played by Lord Minto, says the biographer referred to above, attention is necessarily drawn to the presence at the head of affairs in England of a Liberal Secretary of State, one of the greatest names in British Liberalism of the present generation. We can well imagine Lord Morley and Lord Minto anxiously canvassing the situation during 1906. We

figuration of the boycott and the series of anti-Partition demonstrations that followed, certainly alienated a certain amount of sympathy in English quarters which would otherwise have told in favour of the Bengalees. The new Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal did not hesitate to impress the predominant Mahomedan community with the thought that the Partition was effected for their especial benefit. Lord Minto found diverse forces arrayed against the Bengalees; the whole current of bureaucratic sympathy flowed on the side of the "settled fact"; Mahomedan feeling was unduly inflamed and found expression in terms of varying degrees; European commercial opinion was decidedly pro-Curzon and tinged with contempt for the Bengalee agitation. But this agitation steadily grew in volume. Lord (then Mr.) Morley gave no little encouragement to the agitation towards the end of February, 1906, in the debate on the Address. The fashion then was to denounce the anti-Partition agitation as "machine-made." Lord Curzon was responsible for that opinion. Mr. Morley dealt with this particular allegation with his accustomed force.

It has been said, and unfortunately by an important person in India (Lord Curzon) that this demonstration of opposition in Bengal was "machine-made" opinion, that it was the work of political wire-pullers and political

cence equally with its strength. No Viceroy since Lord Ripon who left those shores showed himself possessed of a more discerning vision and breadth of view of the essential purposes of British Rule than did Lord Minto. Quite apart from individual grievances however great, or isolated measures of administrative reform however desirable, there was one great work to be done, which, and which alone, could have obliterated the desolating record of the Curzonian regime.

The machinery of Government was in majestic working order: but its old spirit had latterly been perverted, so as to convey the impression that the machine mattered everything in administration and that in India, at all events, deference to public opinion was a sure sign of weakness. The problem was how to change the spirit of British administration. Lord Minto saw at once that a new chapter of constitutional reform must be opened. The "intrepid coolness"—the phrase is Lord Morley's—with which he pushed on with his reform enquiries, while at the same time he attempted to grapple with the forces of anarchy, has not always been rightly understood. The Anglo-Indian critic saw in his perseverance in the path of reform a new menace to British Rule: the Indian, while free to acknowledge the sincerity of the effort for reform, could not make up his mind that reform and repression could go hand in hand. There were sundry other causes of misunderstanding which ignorant would-be partisans have sedulously propagated down to the very end of the chapter.

So far as the reforms are concerned, Lord Morley made public confession, in a great speech and on an historical occasion, that he took up the forms at the "instigation" of the Government of India. This was prior to the passage of the Reform Bill through both Houses of Parliament, and, of course, long prior to the sitting of the reformed Legislative Council which Lord Minto opened. It cannot be too strongly insisted that Lord Minto bore his full share of responsibility for every act of the administration and that it is idle to attempt to divide the responsibility for the initiation of the carrying out of great projects of reforms. The constitutional reforms were taken up by Lord Morley, as he himself says, at the instigation of the Government of India.

Lord Morley uttered a great truth when, in reply to a deputation that waited on him in January, 1909, he said "You will never again—I do not care whether the time be long or be short—you will never again have the combination of a Secretary of State and a Viceroy, who are more thoroughly in earnest in their desire to improve Indian Government and to do full justice to every element of the Indian population."

Lord Minto realised from the beginning the need for recognising the claims of the educated community for a larger share in the guidance of the Administration and he did his best to meet it. It may be that Lord Morley had larger ideas on the subject and that Lord Minto was a too easy victim of bureaucratic guile in emasculating his ideals as they were translated into practice. But India must pay to Lord Minto the tribute of having been the first Viceroy to realise that the foundations of representative Government must be honestly laid.

MR. GOKHALE'S TRIBUTE.

We cannot do better in this connection than quote the eulogy paid to Lord Minto in the Imperial Council in March 1909, by Mr. Gokhale:—

I think it is safe to say that when, in later times, the eyes of our countrymen turn back to these days, they will set two figures standing apart from the rest. One will be Your Excellency and the other Lord Morley. My Lord, I am at a disadvantage in speaking of Your Lordship in your presence; but the occasion is exceptional and I trust the Council will forgive me for any apparent breach of propriety. The country owes a deep debt of gratitude to Your Lordship, both personally and as the head of the Government of India, for these reforms. You had not been many months in the land before you recognized frankly and publicly that new aspirations were stirring in the hearts of the people, that they were part of a larger movement common to the whole East, and that it was necessary to satisfy them to a reasonable extent, by giving the people a larger share in the administration of affairs. And throughout, your purpose in this matter has never wavered. Your Lordship started the first deliberations in your Council on the subject. The tentative proposals published in 1907, which had caused great dissatisfaction, were revised and recast under your own direction, and nine-tenths of the scheme in its final form is that of the Government of India. But this is not all. The throwing open of your Executive Council to Indians which in some respects is the most notable part of the reforms—is principally Your Lordship's work. Serene, clear-sighted, supremely modest, Your Lordship has gone on with the work of reform with noble courage amidst extraordinary difficulties, and I am sure your greatest satisfaction will be that when you lay down the reins of office you will leave to your successor a task far less anxious than the one you inherited. My Lord, among the many great men who have held office as Governor-General in this country, there are three names which the people cherish above all others—the names of Bentinck, Canning and Ripon. I venture to predict, both as a student of Indian history and as one who has taken some part, however humble, in the public life of the country for the last twenty years, that it is in the company of these Viceroys that your Lordship's name will go down to posterity in India. My Lord, I sincerely believe that Your Lordship and Lord Morley have between you saved India from drifting towards what cannot be described by any other name than chaos. For however strong a Government may be, repression never can put down the aspirations of a people and never will.

Nothing need be added to this noble appreciation.

THE BEGINNING OF THE REFORMS.

The story of Lord Minto's exertions in the direction of reform may be briefly told. The pregnant words in which Mr. Gokhale summed up the situation in March, 1906, have already been quoted. In the August following, Lord Minto drew up a Note for circulation among his colleagues, in the course of which he said:—

The growth of education which British rule

has done so much to encourage is bearing fruit. Important classes of the population are learning to realise their own position, to estimate for themselves their own intellectual capacities and to compare their claims for an equality of citizenship with those of the ruling race, whilst the directing influences of political life at home are simultaneously in full accord with the advance of political thought in India. . . . But we, the Government of India, cannot shut our eyes to present conditions. The political atmosphere is full of change. Questions are before us which we cannot afford to ignore and which we must attempt to answer, and to me it would appear all important that the initiative should emanate from us; that the Government of India should not be put in the position of appearing to have its hands forced by agitation in this country or by pressure from home; that we should be the first to recognise surrounding conditions and to place before His Majesty's Government the opinion which personal experience and a close touch with the every-day life of India entitle us to hold.

That undoubtedly, marked the genesis of the reforms. Its subsequent developments cannot be minutely traced here, for they form part of the general history of India during an eventful period.

THE SIMLA SCHEME.

It is enough to recount the part borne by Lord Minto in the evolution of the policy of beneficence and justice with which his honored name will be inseparably associated. It will be remembered that in consequence of his Note on the Reforms dated August, 1906, the Government of India proceeded to formulate certain proposals, the main features of which were the institution of an Advisory Council of Notables, the enlargement on a popular basis of the Legislative Councils, and the fuller discussion of the Budget. This, known as the Simla scheme, was submitted to public criticism, and elicited very important pronouncements of opinion. It would take us too far afield to trace the subsequent developments of this policy. The story can be told in Lord Minto's own words. Speaking on the debate on the Budget of 1908, his Lordship expressed the hope that when the Viceroy's Legislative Council met in the following year, measures would have been adopted by His Majesty's Government, which would go "far to meet the aspirations of those who have the welfare of the Indian people at heart." The exigencies of Parliamentary legislation and Lord Curzon's pleasure, delayed the fulfilment of Lord Minto's hope. What was the attitude of the Government of India throughout? Lord Minto said:—

Those measures have been fully discussed by the public in India and in England and are now passing through the last stages of Parliamentary criticism—the fulfilment of my hopes, their success must depend largely on the spirit in which they are finally received by the people of India and upon the honest endeavours of Indian political leaders to further the objects for which they have been framed. But we cannot conceal from ourselves that the origin of these measures, and the conditions which they were intended to meet, have to a great extent, been lost sight of, or misrepresented. Attractive side issues have arisen and have eclipsed the main objects of the first framers of the reform scheme had in view, and the fact that they were the first framers of that scheme, has either been buried in oblivion, or their action has been attributed to ignoble concession, to unlawful agitation, or to unjustifiable nervousness.

His Lordship went on:—

The deliberation and correspondence of which the Bill now before Parliament is the result commenced over 2½ years ago. It was in August 1906, that I drew the attention of my Council in a confidential Minute to the change which was so rapidly affecting the political atmosphere of India, bringing with it questions which we could not afford to ignore, and which we must attempt to answer, pointing out that it was "all-important that the initiative should emanate from us that the Government of India should not be put in the position of appearing to have its hands forced by education in this country or by pressure from home, that we should be the first to recognise surrounding conditions and to place before His Majesty's Government the opinion which personal experience and a close touch with the everyday life of India entitle us to hold. I consequently appointed the Arundel Committee. That Minute was the first seed of our reforms, sown more than a year before the first anarchist outrage had sent a thrill of shocked surprise throughout India, by the attempt to wreck Sir Andrew Fraser's train in December, 1907. The policy of the Government of India in respect to reforms had emanated from a mature consideration of political and social conditions, whilst the administrative changes they have advocated, far from being concessions wrung from them, have been over and over again endangered by the commission of outrages which could not but encourage doubts as to the opportuneness of the introduction of political changes, but which I have steadfastly refused to allow to injure the political welfare of the loyal masses of India. As to the reforms themselves, putting aside points which have from time to time formed part of our proposals but have been in no way vital to them, the original pith of our scheme, was the enlargement of the Imperial and Legislative Councils on a basis of wider representation of the most stable elements constituting the populations of India—and in a popular sense, I mean in respect to the effect on the enlargement of representation will have on the people of this country, that is still the most important points in the changes about to be introduced. I have no intention of embarking this afternoon upon any expression of opinion as to the intricate machinery the creation of such representation may require, but I have listened with pleasure to the broad-minded remarks with which my honourable colleague, Mr. Gokhale, approached the peculiar necessities of representation in this country. My honourable colleague also alluded to the Opposition Clause III of the Reforms Bill as met with at home. I need only say that the Government of India fully recognise the effect the enlarged Councils must have in the future position of Lieutenant-Governors and the transaction of the increasingly heavy duties which will be imposed upon them and are in full accord with the Secretary of State as to the necessity of the powers the Clause confers.

THE COMPLETION OF THE REFORMS.

The story, as Lord Minto has told it, was completed when the new reformed Council met. His Lordship in welcoming the new members, after pointing out that the India of ten years could continue to be the India of to-day, proceeded:—

Many influences have combined to make it so and we have had to follow in the footsteps of the statesmen who have preceded us and to recognise that British rule must again be adapted to novel conditions—far more novel than any with which our predecessors had to deal, in that political forces unknown to them have come into existence in India, which

it is no longer possible for British administrators to ignore, whilst the trend of events in the Far East has actuated the ambitions of Eastern populations. When I took up the reins of Government as Viceroy in the late Autumn of 1905, all Asia was marvelling at the victories of Japan over a European Power. Their effects were far-reaching. New possibilities seemed to spring into existence. There are here indications for popular demands in China, in Persia, in Egypt, and in Turkey. There was an awakening of the Eastern world, and though to outward appearance India was quite in the sense that there was at that moment no visible acute political agitation, she had not escaped the general impression. And before I had been in the country a year, I shared the view of my colleagues that beneath a seemingly calm surface there existed a mass of smothered political discontent much of which was thoroughly justifiable and due to causes which we were called upon to examine. We heartily recognised the loyalty of the masses of the people of India, and we were not prepared to suppress the new but not unnatural aspirations without examination. You cannot sit for ever on a safety-valve, no matter how sound the boiler may be. Something had to be done and we decided to increase the powers and expand the scope of the Act of 1892.

These words will be recalled when the passions and partisanship of the hour are forgiven and forgotten. It is no less than the absolute truth that no Viceroy, since Lord Ripon's time, had laboured more assiduously to promote a real cordiality of feeling between the Government and Indians.

There has probably been no Viceroy since Lord Ripon's time who so carefully avoided giving offence to any class of the community. He had a kindly word for every Indian who came within the orbit of Government House, or the business of the Council or the Administration, or played any part in the public life of the country generally. Nothing, too, could be more charming than the way in which Lady Minto graciously greeted the men of diverse creeds and colours who enjoyed the hospitality of Government House.

Any account of the Viceroyalty of Lord Minto, would be incomplete if it did not contain some reference to the great improvement in the relations between the Paramount Powers and the Indian Chiefs. For reasons it is not necessary to recount or dilate upon, such improvement was needed, not only for improving these relations but for making the Indian States independent in matters of administration. Lord Minto defined the true policy the Paramount Power ought to pursue, and which he himself pursued, in the following words:—

It is sometimes asked by Ruling Chiefs as well as by the public in India and in Europe, what our policy towards Native States is. I can only tell you that the basis of that policy was laid down in Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858, and repeated in the Coronation Message of His Majesty the King-Emperor. In 1858 Queen Victoria addressed the Princes of India as follows:—"We hereby announce to the Native Princes of India that all treaties and engagements made by us or under the authority of the Honourable East India Company are by us accepted and will be scrupulously observed, and we look for the like observance on their part. We deserve no extension of our present territorial possessions, and while we will admit no aggression upon our dominions or our rights to be trampled with impunity, we shall sanction no encroachment on those of others. We shall respect the rights, dignity and honour of Native Princes as our own, and we desire that they as well as our own subjects should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good government." And forty-four years later the King-Emperor wrote, "To all my feudatories and subjects throughout India I renew the assurance of my regard for their liberties, of respect for their dignities and rights, of interest in the advancement and devotion to their welfare which are the supreme aim and object of my rule and which under the blessing of Almighty God will lead to the increasing prosperity of my Indian Empire and the greater happiness of its people."

In a word the object of my Government has been to interpret the pronouncement of two successive sovereigns as indicating in accordance with the elegant words of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in his speech at the Guildhall after his return from India, a more sympathetic and therefore a more elastic policy. The foundation-stone of the whole system is the recognition of identity of interests between the Imperial Government and the Durbars and the minimum of interference with the latter in their own affairs. I have always been opposed to anything like pressure on the Durbars with a view to introducing British methods of administration. I have preferred that reforms should emanate from the Durbars themselves and grow up in harmony with the traditions of the State.

We are at the commencement of a new era of thought in India. We shall have many new problems to face as years go on, problems surrounded with difficulties and anxieties in the solution of which I trust that the Ruling Chiefs of India will ever bear in mind that the interests of themselves and their people are identical with those of the Supreme Government.

This statesmanlike pronouncement represents the policy of the British Government which has been well continued by Lord Hardinge. In giving above a brief resume of Lord Minto's administration it has been necessary to avoid cumbering our biography with detail. We have endeavoured only to paint in their true perspective the main lines of the policy, on the good side or the bad, for which he was responsible. Much was done during his Viceroyalty that many think should not have been done, his repressive legislation was bitterly resented in many quarters as was his failure to undo the Partition. But he did great good and India, for that good that he did, we will be ever grateful. He laid, as we have said, the foundations of representative Government and, however, inadequate the result may be as yet, the foundations are there and they were laid with honest and noble intent. And he pursued the policy that he believed to be the right one, in a spirit of unflinching courage and calm, imbued first and last with a strong and noble sense of duty to his King-Emperor on the one side and the people whose destinies were committed to his care on the other. He was never turned aside from the main road he had chosen by official warnings or anarchical threats, and he bore himself when danger threatened for a long time,—and on one occasion came very close,—with the courage and indifference to fear of an English gentleman. And that character of a gentleman was the outstanding feature of his whole conduct. He was a true friend to India, and India will truly mourn his death.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Sir James and Lady Meston arrived at Allahabad on Thursday, morning at the close their tour.

Mr. Rabindra Nath Tagore will preside at the Midnapore District Co-operative Conference which will be held at Midnapore on the 21st March.

The Municipal Committee of Simla has approved the plans of the new town hall and has asked the Public Works Department to carry out the construction.

The "Rifai Am" press, Lahore, appealed to the Chief Court against the order of the Punjab Government forfeiting the security of Rs. 500 under the Press Act. The appeal was dismissed on the ground that it was time-barred.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have re-appointed the Hon. Mr. J. C. Shorrock (Messrs. Geo. Henderson and Co.), to be the representative of the Chamber on the Council of the European Association for the year 1914.

Mr. Mynn, who has seen Military Service in the Egyptian War, Burmese War and on the Indian Frontier, was publicly admitted into Buddhism at Galle recently, Mr. Mynn has been a member of the London Chamber of Commerce and is a Justice of the Peace.

Mr. Herbert Hampton has been commissioned to prepare busts of the late Sir John L. Jenkins and Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, vice-presidents of the Imperial Legislative Council. The cost has already been subscribed by the non-official members of the Council and the busts will later on be placed in the ante-room of the Council Chamber.

Apocryphal of famine in the United Provinces the Sadharan Brahma Samaj has decided to take part in the work of relieving distress, and has deputed Babu Abinash Chandra Mazumdar of Lahore, one of its missionaries, to open a relief centre in Banda. The Samaj appeals to men and women of all races and creeds to help it with funds to carry on the work.

Extraordinary prices are now being realised for old stocks of Indian opium at Shanghai. In the third week of February the Malwa drug was sold at Rs. 11,000 per chest, while Bengal opium fetched over Rs. 12,000. Stocks have now fallen to 12,500 chests and as the number continues to be reduced prices are certain to rise higher and higher.

It is stated that several attempts have been made to steal the famous Dutch painting in the music-room of the steam yacht Niagara. The painting is valued at 10,000 dollars and even now that the Niagara is in Eastern waters, constant watch is kept for international thieves who seem determined, by the way they have time and again returned to take away the painting, to steal it.

A daring case of drugging with a view to robbery has been reported to the Howrah Railway Police. It appears that last week a peon of the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal, while travelling from Jaldai, on the East Indian Railway, to Howrah, was drugged by a fellow-passenger in the train, and did not recover his senses till he reached Purulia, when he discovered that he had been robbed of all his money, and his fellow-passenger had disappeared.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have prepared a statement of the work done by the office of the Chamber during the calendar year 1913, in the matter of the issue of letters, proceedings, and other publications. This statement gives the subjoined particulars for each of the various Departments, Associations, Funds, etc., the business of which is transacted by the staff of the Chamber. Altogether 1,333,591 papers, including letters, circulars, proceedings, imports, measurement and weight certificates, notices, etc., were issued.

The Bihar and Orissa Government have appointed a committee with the Maharaja Bahadur of Durbanga as president to advise on the establishment of an organisation at Patna to hold examinations in Sanskrit and to raise the standard of indigenous Sanskrit learning in the province. At present these functions are performed by a board at Calcutta, but, while the Lieutenant-Governor in Council recognises with gratitude the debt which the province owes to the Calcutta board, he thinks that the proposal made to him to constitute an independent agency at Patna deserves careful consideration.

The no police activities in the direction of putting a step to dacoities organised by young men belonging to the Bhadrakal class have at last proved successful the fact is noticeable that during the last two months no such cases have been reported either in Eastern Bengal or Western Bengal. It is, however, feared that the absconding members of the associations broken up have left their old haunts only to take up quarters in and near Calcutta, where they have formed new associations for the commission of crime. During the past fortnight no fewer than a dozen dacoities have been reported in the 24 Parganas, Hooghly, Barisal and Dinajpur.

A curious story is current in Calcutta about the Delhi outrage. On the day of the State Entry, about a half an hour after the news of the outrage had spread, three English travellers on the Railway Refreshment Room, Delhi, saw a respectfully dressed Hindu gentleman enter and order a "peg." The gentleman was in such a state of agitation that he was unable to lift the glass to his lips, and as, on other respects, he presented a suspicious appearance, the travellers drew the attention of a Police Sub-Inspector to his actions, and he was arrested on suspicion, but subsequently escaped. The three travellers are said to be still scouring the country for him, at Government expense!

THE HOWITT-PHILLIPS COMPANY.



MISS DORIS PHILLIPS.

The leading juvenile artiste in the Charles Howitt and A. Phillips Dramatic Company which opens at the Opera House on Thursday March 5.

THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE EXHIBITION REVIEWED.

(Specially written for "The Chronicle.") In spite of the fact that the Society's gold medal for the best piece of work in the Exhibition has been given to sculpture, the best level of work in this as in other years is found in the water colour section. Moreover though the number of exhibits accepted by the Committee has dropped considerably in proportion to the number sent in, showing that the standard is rising, the number of water colours accepted has increased. This looks as if one of the chief aims of the Society was being attained, namely, the stimulating of a sense of beauty among all classes rather than the production of works valuable in themselves, for water colour is, *par excellence*, the amateur's medium and the medium of workers in the open air. Evidence for the fact that the Society thinks more of the worker than of the work done, and more of educating an artistic sense than of any absolute standard of beauty, may be found in the method of distributing awards. Prizes are reserved for ladies, for Mahomedans, for workers in Indian pigments, for dwellers in hill stations, for illustrators of the "Mahabharat," for lady illustrators of the "Ramayana," and so on. This is quite as it should be, for the earmarking of prizes for certain classes of competitors, though it brings down the general level of exhibits, encourages to effort many who would not venture into an open competition.

THE GOLD MEDAL.

The gold medal clearly had to go to much the strongest piece of work in the Exhibition, R. K. Phadke's plaster study of extreme old age, "Pravachan." It is a realistic figure of a body fretted to decay by privation and the long passage of years, but there is something noble about the upward tilt of the doomed head and the unseeing gaze of the bespectacled eyes. All the other pieces of sculpture about it look trivial in comparison with the poetry of this senile form, imprisoning an almost unconscious spirit. One thinks of "A Grammarian's Funeral" and of another seeker after truth who "cramped and diminished, learned, but bald too, eyes like lead, accents uncertain, decided not to live but know."

THE WATER COLOURS.

It is a far cry from this kind of work to the meticulous neatness of the water colour which has received the Society's first award in this class, Commander K. Kitson's

"Mail Day: Bombay Harbour." It is one of many harbour pictures painted by one who is first and foremost a lover of ships. The almost pre-Raphaelite scrupulousness of the painting does not quite disguise from us the fact that in Commander Kitson's world the sun, moon and stars, the sea itself, are all secondary to and of less importance than the smallest detail connected with a ship. Yet for the lover of shipping there is great charm in these exquisitely faithful portraits of ships. Far more atmosphere and light of dawn and dusk is to be found in Miss G. Hadenfeldt's sketches in Kashmir. Sunset and purple even melt about the stones and hills where her feet have wandered, and one sketch has the high merit of recalling for a moment the work of that master of white dawn, Piero dei Franceschi. Mrs. Lumsden has a feeling for space and far distances which must make all her exhibits pleasant to live with, and the same spaciousness is also to be found in Sir Basil Scott's picture of "The Hooghly at Barrackpur" and in Mrs. Bowen's "View from Nepesa Sea Road," for which she receives the Maharajah of Bhavnagar's prize for the best picture by a lady. On the whole the two most interesting exhibitors of water colours are M. K. Parandehar and Mrs. Stratton, both winners of prizes. M. K. Parandehar has sent in a number of very beautiful temple pictures, which give scope to his skill in draughtsmanship, but he must beware of reducing everything to the angles and piled up horizontal lines which his accurate hand and eye rejoice in. It is a mannerism rather inapplicable to sheep and the sea shore. But amongst much slovenly drawing and vague outline, precision is a good fault, and in the case of Mrs. Stratton charm of colour is added to strength of line. Mr. Ed. Van-Gootham's tiny delicious paintings do not carry off prizes, but on the other hand they find many ready purchasers, which is no doubt how many an artist would fain have things arranged. Some of them are so charming we can almost imagine the artist refusing to part with them, e.g. "Polo Harbour" or "Sheep in Mist." We cannot understand anyone not wanting to buy them.

Other pictures which one would like to possess, surely a good test of a picture, are Miss Joy Stannard's "Hampshire Wilds," S. R. Sajip's "Morning at Charni Road Garden," M. Baner's beautiful and complete pen and ink drawings exhibited by Sir Basil Scott, Mrs. W. C. Roberts' "Persian Coin Seller," D. Needham's "Portuguese Fort," "On the Ooty Downs" by Mrs. K. T. Henderson.

ILLUSTRATIONS TO OMAR KHAYYAM.

Among the illustrations to books may be noticed an interesting series of illustrations to the "Rubaiyat" of Omar Khayyam by Dhurandhar, exhibited by Sir Fazlulhoy

Currimbhoy. These are thoroughly Indian in spirit and owe nothing to the numerous western illustrations of the poet which have lately appeared in such numbers. A prize was also awarded to Miss Sundarbai Desai's picture of "Rama's Marriage" and to H. H. Khan's "Durbar of Shandibibi" and to M. A. Joshi's "First Jewel of Creation."

THE PHOTOGRAPHS.

It must be admitted that the photographs show little improvement. If a descriptive title is to be given, the sitters should know beforehand that they are supposed to be present in some particular capacity, as partakers in a sacrifice, or a story-telling or whatever it may be. If the sitters do not wish to be taken in any particular mood, then it is idle to name the portrait, Absence, Reminiscence, Regret and so on. None of the wonderful effects of light and shade which can turn a photograph into a poetic idyll are to be seen in the present Exhibition. Several prizes were not awarded at all.

On the whole, however, the Exhibition shows a distinct advance on those of other years, and reveals the important fact that a number of people in Bombay have open eyes for the beauty that surrounds them and the skill to set it down in such a way as to reveal it to others. The Exhibition will be open till March 12th.

THE TANGO AND THE FUTURIST

It is a pity that the story of the Pope's expressed contempt for the tango should now be discredited, says the "Daily News," otherwise mere ordinary mortals would have had the satisfaction of observing a singular concord between him and Signor Marinetti, the Futurist leader. The Pope was recorded (erroneously) to have remarked that the tango was "not very amusing," and that if he had set it as a penance he would justly have been accused of cruelty. Signor Marinetti, somewhat more trenchantly, says exactly the same thing. "Do you find it so very amusing to look into each other's mouths like two mad dentists?" Pull it out—stop it—that is the question? But lest the parallel should be too much for the apostle of Futurism, let us frankly admit that he has gone further. "You forget this last argument, the only one that you care about," he tells the fashionable audience for whose benefit his remarkable letter is apparently written, "to love Wagner and Parsifal nowadays—to give tango teas like all the good little bourgeois everywhere—ce n'est plus chic." Signor Marinetti evidently knows his monde. If he can convince it of this he has struck a harder blow at the extravagances he condemns than any other form of interdict would achieve.

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" " ..	10	0	8	8
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Derby Shoes ..	12	0	10	0
" " ..	11	8	9	8
" " ..	10	0	8	8
" " ..	9	8	8	0
Tennis Shoes ..	7	8	7	0
Oxford Brogue Shoes ..	12	8	10	8
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Derby Brogue Shoes ..	14	0	12	0
" " ..	13	8	11	8
Albert Slippers, thin soles ..	5	0	4	0
Albert Slippers, Machine Sewn ..	4	8	3	14
Albert Slippers, Elastic ..	5	0	4	0
Half Slippers, thin soles ..	2	8	2	0
Pump Shoes ..	5	0	4	0
Buckle Shoes ..	7	0	5	12

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	Original Price		Sale Price	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
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" Shoes ..	10	8	9	8
" " ..	10	0	8	8
" " ..	9	0	8	0
Bar Shoes ..	8	8	6	12
" " ..	7	8	6	8
Brogue Shoes ..	12	8	10	8
" " ..	12	0	10	0
Tennis Shoes ..	10	8	8	8

GIRLS' MYSO-CHROME.

	Original Price		Sale Price	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Girls' Boots ..	7 to 10	7	5	12
" " ..	11 to 1	7	6	4
" Shoes ..	7 to 10	5	4	4
" " ..	11 to 1	6	4	12
" Strap Shoes ..	7 to 10	4	3	14
" " ..	11 to 1	5	4	4
Child's Strap Shoes ..	2 to 5	3	2	14

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	Original Price		Sale Price	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Boys' Boots ..	7 to 10	4	4	4
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" " ..	2 to 5	7	6	0
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" Football Boots ..	2 to 5	7	6	0
" Tennis Shoes ..	2 to 5	5	5	0
" Oxford Shoes ..	11 to 1	5	4	4
" " ..	2 to 5	5	4	12
" Strap Shoes ..	7 to 10	4	3	14
" " ..	11 to 1	5	4	4

BARGAINS

FASHIONS OF TODAY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Frills and furbelows, flounces and fichus all figure prominently in the coming styles that are even now being concocted by the great modistes for spring wear. Of course, frills and flounces have been in fashion before, but they have not been worn in quite such singular position as is at present considered fitting. For fashion still holds to the narrow scanty skirt which clings very closely round the ankle, and the frills usually ornament the tunic, and are arranged to bunch out not only at the sides but in the front as well. The general result—a sort of peg-top silhouette—is rather original than graceful, but it is too early yet to decide whether this novel fancy will really hold its own, or will speedily give way to some newer style.

A CHARMING BLOUSE.

For those amateur dressmakers whose skill is limited, and to whom shoulder-seams and armholes are a continual source of anxiety, the design for a pretty and useful blouse, which is given in our illustration will specially commend itself. It is so simple in cut that a child could undertake it. As to material, a soft green poplin would look well, with smart green jade buttons giving character to the bodice. White nixon would serve admirably for the vest, collar, and the frills to the sleeves, or a Paris net could be used. The four smart little bows down the front of the vest would look best in velvet of a darker shade than the tint used in the blouse itself, and if white nixon were used for the collar and frills it would give them a pretty finish to embroider them with a row of French knots in green silk. The bows could, however, be of black velvet if that were preferred.

A CHILD'S SCHOOL COAT.

Something at once smart and serviceable in the shape of a wrap is required by the little maid who has to tramp to school daily in all weathers. The design given in our illustration will be welcomed by many mothers. Any nice material could be chosen. A good frieze or tweed or one of the new ratines or duvetyns would look well. The coat, as will be seen, is cut in the simplest style, and has no trimming except the large handsome bone buttons. A velvet collar could be substituted for the collar in the coating material, and this would look better if a plain colour such as blue were chosen for the coat rather than a mixture tint. A bright red serge would look well on a little girl, and the hat should be a plain red felt to match, with a scarlet quill.

A SMART TAILOR-MADE COSTUME.

Heavy embroideries and rich brocade of an Oriental character are a notable feature of the present fashions, and when tastefully employed give a very effective finish to otherwise plain costumes. An example of the advantageous use of embroidery of this kind is given in our illustration. The coat and skirt are of a smart design. The skirt is cut with the usual lap-over seam in front, and the coat is made with the high-bellied effect which is still very fashionable. The costume is carried out in plain dark-blue duvetyn, and the buttons which figure on the coat are covered with this material. But an original touch is given to the costume by the handsome collar of black velvet heavily embroidered with an elaborate applique in rich Oriental colours, and this embroidery is also used to cover the upright brim of the handsome black velvet toque.

FATHER AND SON SHOT DEAD.

TRAGEDY ON A FARM STAIRCASE

Arrested on suspicion of having murdered his father and younger brother, Frederick Houghton, aged 25, was remanded at the Bingham Police Court, Nottinghamshire on February 12, says the "Daily Chronicle." The victims of the tragedy, which took place at the village of Whetton-in-the-Vale late on Tuesday night, are Mr. Frederick William Houghton, aged 61, a prosperous farmer and churchwarden of Whetton, and his son Jasper, aged 20.

Frederick, it is stated, went to bed about 9-30 after bidding the other members of the family "Good-night." Jasper followed ten minutes later, and next moment a shot rang through the house.

Mr. Houghton ran from the dining-room and had reached the bottom of the staircase when a second shot was fired from above, and he dropped dead.

Jasper's lifeless body was found at the top of the staircase, both father and son having been shot in the face at short range.

Mrs. Houghton screamed for help, and the farm servants were roused. Messenger were sent for the doctor and the police.

Frederick had meanwhile come to the living room, and later in the presence of two police officers he placed on the table five cartridges which he said he had found on the stairs. Mr. Houghton's sporting gun, which had been hanging in its usual place in the kitchen when the women servants went to bed, was found on the landing upstairs.

"I didn't do it," was Frederick's rejoinder when charged.

The Subscription Committee of the Anand Mohan College, at Myseningsh being given to understand that it would be extremely difficult to obtain the B.A. affiliation this year unless the whole amount of local subscriptions of fifty thousand rupees be not paid immediately it was decided by the Committee to borrow twenty-four thousand rupees as only twenty-six thousands, out of promised forty-one thousands, have been realised. On Saturday morning the Committee handed over to the resident College Council fifty thousand rupees. Mr. Spry has consented to wire Government for their promised capital grant and order the commencement of the building extension immediately.



"LEST WE FORGET."

SIR HENRY COTTON ON THE DEPORTATIONS.

The following letter from Sir Henry Cotton was published in the "Nation" of February 7:—

The present agitation in regard to the South African deportations recalls to me the policy which His Majesty's Ministers deliberately adopted on occasion of the Indian deportations five or six years ago. A few of us who were at that time in the House of Commons warned the Government that the precedent then established would not fail to be repeated. We were not listened to. The organs of the Liberal Press which then gave us a very feeble support are now rampant on the war-path against General Botha. But they did not then repudiate the following declaration, which was made in the House of Commons on August 5, 1909:—

"It is essential—and we have no desire to conceal the fact—that it should be brought home to agitators that it is the deliberate intention of this country to maintain order, and that if necessary they will be removed from the sphere of their mischievous activity until such time as the Government of India considers it in the public interest to revise its decision."

These words were read to the House by the Master of Elibank, who was then Under Secretary, and Lord Morley listened approvingly from the Gallery. A little before this, Lord Morley had himself declared in the House of Lords that the Bengali deportees "were being summarily deported without trial and without charge, and without intention to try or charge."

Such declarations come home to roost, and it cannot be denied that they form an ample justification from the point of view of General Botha at the present moment.

Even if Ministers had a free hand in South Africa, which of course they have not, it could hardly be expected that they would now be prepared to fall back on the first principles of their political creed. But to a good Liberal it must always be a gross outrage to arrest and deport individuals, "against whom there may not be sufficient grounds to institute any judicial proceedings." The fact that this outrage was perpetrated in a self-governing colony or in India does not affect him in the least.

A notice that Lord Bryce, in his new book, states that there have been extended to all natives of India when, and as, they became subjects of the British crown, the ordinary rights of British subjects, enjoyed under such statutes as Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights. That is the common impression in regard to a self-governing colony also. The Indian Government have, however, an old Regulation of 1818, which enables them to set these charters at defiance. General Botha, at any rate, does not keep his victims indefinitely in prison, and he did declare martial law. He stands, nevertheless, arraigned at the bar of public opinion, where, broadly speaking, Labour men and good Liberals may be said to be on one side, and Tories on the other; but His Majesty's Ministers find themselves in the predicament of having afforded the Union Government a precedent on which every Tory can comfortably rest his case.

CLIMATE AND ART.

THE HUMAN ELEMENT IN THE SOUTH.

"The Influence of Climate on Ideas of Beauty" was the subject of an interesting lecture delivered by Mr. S. C. Kaines Smith at the Victoria and Albert Museum on February 5, says the "Pall Mall Gazette."

The influence of climate upon ideas of beauty is not, the lecturer declared, limited to the choice of means of expression. The artists of the North and South of Europe do not merely express ideas in different ways; they express different ideas. This does not mean that climate produces different ideas of good and evil, of right and wrong—though this is to some extent true—but that it causes abstract principles to be seen from different angles.

Climate does not react upon character solely upon the physical side, but also upon the temperament; and here it is very difficult to determine the boundary between climatic and racial influence.

Broadly speaking, he said, the art of the South is the art of persons, that of the North the art of ideas or of things. The almost aggressive individualism of the Southern artist is due to what we are pleased to call his passionate nature, which does not attempt to approach abstract ideas save through the medium of personal experience—he only appreciates good and evil, beauty and ugliness, as they affect or are manifested in himself, or in some individual in personal relation to himself.

This fact tends largely to account for the strong human element in Southern art. It is only under the strong influence of religion that Italian art ever approaches the expression of permanent ideas. In other words, the Southern temperament is materialistic, and the ideas that he expresses are vivid, but not deeply graven in his mind. They are permanent ideas of good and evil, expressed in a personal and momentary aspect—and it will scarcely be denied that the tendency of the Southern character is to feel keenly and to see vividly at close quarters, but not to retain a lasting impression. The vendetta is no instance to the contrary, for there the personal aspect is paramount throughout.

The Northern character, on the other hand, is slow to receive an impression of any kind, and the Northern mind cherishes something of contempt for a tendency to apply general principles to a particular and personal instance—to "take them to one-self" is reckoned a sign of weak egotism.

The Northerner prefers the abstract principle to the concrete instance in relation to humanity. On the other hand, a permanent or recurring natural phenomenon attracts him, and uses it constantly to illustrate all kinds of abstract ideas.

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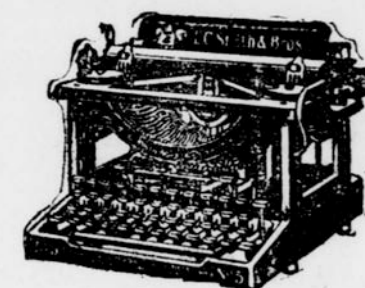
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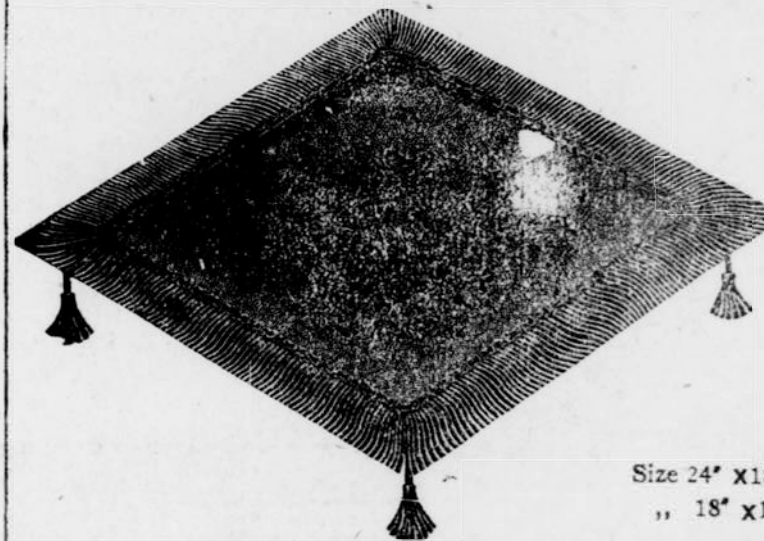
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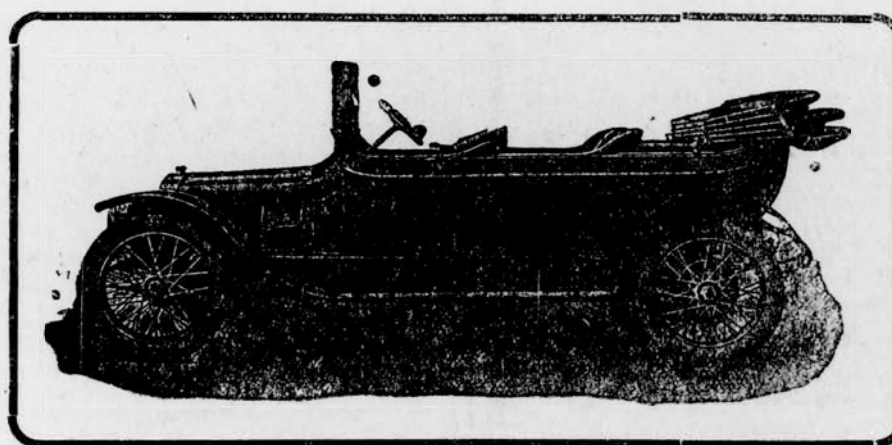
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